Sunday Edition.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

Eight Pages.

NUMBER 5181

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATOR BECK DEAD.

The Kentucky Statesman Drops Dead Without Warning.

Washington Depot the Scene of the Occurrence.

Paralysis of the Heart Given as the Cause.

Sincere Sorrow Expressed at the Sad Event.

Senator Beck Drop Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 3. Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky dropped dead at the Baltimore and Potomac station at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He had just arrived from New York, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Major Goodloe of the United States marine corps. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate leading to the station proper. He seemed to walk with effort and to breathe with labor, but these symptoms were the usual accompaniments to exertion with him for some months past.

After passing into the station the senator and his daughter stopped and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home. A few words were exchanged with regard to the care of the baggage, when the senator suddenly turned pale and with the remark, "I feel dizzy," fell into the arms of his companions. They could not support his weight, and he dropped to the floor, where he swooned away. Willing hands were numerous, and the limp and helpless body was borne into the office of the station master, about twenty feet away.

When physicians arrived there was nothing for them to do except examine the body and determine the cause of death. A superficial examination only was possible at the time, but it was sufficient to satisfy the physicians that death resulted from paralysis of the heart.

The news was telegraphed to the capitol and subsequently spread to all sections of the city. Representatives Breckinridge, Caruth, Stone and others of the Kentucky congressional delegation repaired to the station at once and arranged for removal of the remains to a more suitable place.

Senator Beck had not been regular in his attendance upon the sessions of the senate for two years, and was in his seat but a few times this congress. The last legislation of general importance with which he was connected was the "undervaluation bill," which passed the senate in March, '88. He worked on that measure with constant devotion, says Senator Allison, who was associated with him, until it was disposed of. One morning shortly afterwards he came into the room of the committee saying he had been sick the night before and was not then feeling well. That was the first time he was ever known to be sick, and from that time forward he was never a well man again.

During the debate on the senate substitute for the Mills bill he was not able to take part, and his absence was a great loss to the democratic ranks. He was not able to be present at the opening of the special session of the senate in March, 1889, and was sworn in by President pro tem Ingalls some days afterwards. He visited the capitol occasionally since the opening of the Fifty-first congress, but took no part in the proceedings except to vote. His last appearance in the chamber was on the day the case of the new Montana senators, Saunders and Power, was settled. Senator Beck was greatly beloved by employes of the senate for his uniform kindness and courtesy and his active interest in their welfare.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3. Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported two important bills, the first to place the American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade on an equality with other nations. This, he proceeded to say, was the bill known as the shipping league tonnage bill. The shipping league extends along the gulf, Atlantic and Pacific and the lakes. It has been reported to the house committee on merchant marine and the senate committee on commerce adopted but few amendments. It was reported as an original bill. The cost of this bill, according to the commissioner of navigation, will probably be for the first year between three and three and one half million dollars, and would increase in his opinion within six years to five or six million dollars. Still, he said, it would save the people of the United States many millions for every million it would cost. He also reported a bill to provide for mail service between the United States and foreign states, and to promote commerce. It is an original bill.

Frye continued: "I have a right to say that I know if the bill becomes a law a line of the best ships in the whole world will be put on within three years between New York and Liverpool. I believe and have good reason for my belief that there will be within three years two lines of steamships running from the Pacific coast to China, Japan and Australia, competing with the British lines now there."

The two bills were read the first and second times, and placed on the calendar.

Veat and Coke, members of the committee, gave notice that they were opposed to the passage of these bills.

The resolution offered yesterday by Cockrell, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the export and import of gold and silver during the year of 1889, was agreed to.

A number of bills were passed, among them the senate bill for the relief of Manlief McKay and the executors of Manlief McKay; senate bill for amendment of the pre-emption and homestead laws (providing for selections of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes); senate bill appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a proper light and fog signal at the mouth of Coquille river and the Pacific ocean; senate bill to establish additional life stations on the coast of Oregon at the mouth of Rogue river and one at Orford; house bill to ratify the action of the Idaho legislature for a wagon road between Mount Idaho and Little Meadows; house bill to submit the question of the county seat of Shoshone county, Idaho, to a vote of the people of that county.

About a quarter past 4 Mr. Harris interrupted the proceedings and had read a bulletin announcing the death of Senator Beck. He moved adjournment.

The motion was agreed to, and senators and officials gathered around Harris, expressing to each other sincere sorrow at the sudden death of a man so much loved and respected.

Ingalls instructed the assistant sergeant-at-arms to proceed at once to the railroad, ascertain the facts, make all proper arrangements, and have the senate flag half-masted.

HOUSE.

Hopkins called up the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday refused to order the copyright bill to engrossment and third reading.

The speaker ruled that the time allotted to the committee on judiciary having expired it was not in order to call up the motion until business from that committee was again under consideration.

The house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

After a long debate the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The joint resolution was passed appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, such sum to be immediately available.

Conference reports on public building bills for buildings at Ashland, Wisconsin, (limit $100,000) and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, (limit $150,000) were agreed to.

The conference report on the Oklahoma townsite bill was presented but no action taken and the house adjourned.

Riotous Strikers.

BARCELONA, May 3.—Riotous strikers held complete possession of this city yesterday. For a time they stopped the tram cars. They threw one from the tracks and smashed it. Bodies of strikers proceeded to the various printing offices throughout the city and by threats compelled the compositors to leave their work. In consequence no newspapers were published. Yesterday placards had been scattered broadcast, urging the strikers to pillage the city. Mounted police charged the rioters. The latter resisted, finally compelling them to retire. In the evening three regiments arrived in the city and the governor issued a proclamation threatening death to strikers who interfered with men willing to work. The mob slowly dispersed.

BARCELONA, May 3, midnight. Strikers assembled in thousands. Troops endeavored to disperse them, but were met with stout resistance. Some revolver shots were fired at the soldiers, who replied with a volley. The mob was then charged and scattered at the point of the bayonet.

MADRID, May 3. In Valencia strikers tried to force the hands in the government tobacco factory to leave their work, but the civic guard prevented. The executive committee of the socialists have called a mass meeting for to-morrow. They will march to the residence of Prime Minister Sagasta and present a petition asking the government to introduce a bill in the cortes making eight hours a legal day's work.

PARIS, May 3. The strike at Tourcoing has become general and strikers are parading the streets and stopping all kinds of work. Large reinforcements of troops have arrived to aid the authorities in preserving order. At Roubaix a conference is being held at the town hall between masters and delegates representing the workmen, with the object of endeavoring to secure a settlement between them.

The Glass Strike.

CHICAGO, May 3. The marble cutters' union last night resolved to demand eight hours work with nine hours pay in the retail marble yards. This morning some of the bosses conceded their demands. Two thousand men are involved. About half of the planing mill employes have conceded the men's demands temporarily. Continuance will depend on others doing likewise.

CHICAGO, May 3. The committee of arbitration discussing points at issue between the new board of carpenters' association and the striking carpenters was in session all day and evening. Reports were current this afternoon that a satisfactory agreement had been reached and the men would go to work for the new association Monday. To-night this is officially denied. Details of the arbitration, however, will be laid before the journeymen Monday. Members of the new board of association said late to night that the strike would be declared off soon and points in dispute relative to minimum wages and the apprentice system be left for arbitration afterwards.

NEW YORK, May 3. Nearly 5,000 carpenters went to Webster Hall to night to hear reports made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners as to the success of the eight hour movement in this city. Reports showed the movement had been successful with nearly nine tenths of the employers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3. Carpenters numbering 1200 and mill workers 7100 struck yesterday for eight hours. The carpenters refuse to support the mill workers' strike on the ground that they violated agreement with employers in striking.

BOSTON, May 3. The carpenters' strike is practically unchanged. Strikers are more confident.

A Railroad Deal.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Journal says the Northern Pacific company has purchased the Chicago and Great Western railroad and the Calumet Terminal company of the Chicago and Great Western, with lines inside the city limits and valuable terminal facilities in the business center. Over this company's tracks the Wisconsin Central secured entrance to the city and the Northern Pacific will come in over the Wisconsin Central line. The Calumet Terminal company has docks on the Lake Shore and Calumet, just south of this city, and a belt line connecting them with the Great Western track. The Northern Pacific will, it is said, issue a new series of bonds to the amount of $90,000,000 on these properties.

Indications point strongly to a close alliance between this system and the Baltimore and Ohio, thus realizing Henry Villard's dream of a great route from ocean to ocean.

CHICAGO, May 3. It is stated that the general offices of the Northern Pacific will be removed to Chicago as soon as the new depot on Fifth avenue is finished.

Editor of the Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3. Springer, who prepared the Oklahoma bill, says: The error as to the date of the president's proclamation opening a portion of the territory to settlement will not invalidate the law. If the clause containing the error proves invalid the only effect will be to authorize the issue of patents to claimants under the homestead law for land anywhere within the territory, instead of being restricted to the limits of lands opened to settlement by the terms of the proclamation of the president of March 4, 1889.

BERLIN BUDGET.

Lessons to be Learned From the May-day Celebration.

Formation of a Great Employers' Union the First Result.

Startling Story of the Reason for Bismarck's Retirement.

Mayor Grant Before an Investigating Committee.

Affairs in Germany.

[Copyrighted, 1890, New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, May 3. The first prominent result of the May day agitation has been a formidable movement among manufacturers, merchants, mine owners, and others employing large numbers of hands, to promote the formation of a German union against strikers. The idea had its origin in the communication that passed between merchants' and manufacturers' associations here and kindred organizations in other places regarding the May-day demonstrations at the time when the celebration threatened to paralyze trade.

If this plan is carried out a league will be formed covering Germany with a net work of employers' associations. The declared aim of the scheme is united co operation against wanton strikes, but there will be an easy and inevitable transition to co operation against workers' claims in general. Speakers at Chemnitz, reflecting the opinion of a majority of the employers, hailed the May-day fiasco as a victory of masters over men. Most of the newspapers similarly draw the conclusion that the employers, if working in union, can defeat the utmost efforts of malcontent workmen.

Freisinnige Zeitung says: "After the socialist leaders had, by their ambiguous manifesto, betrayed a desire for an extensive abstinence from work as possible, limitation of the movement to isolated groups demonstrates how weak is the influence of the socialist deputies in everything beyond registering a secret vote at elections." But both employers and commentators overlook the fact that the socialist leaders with the nearly unanimous approval of the workmen opposed any form of demonstration that might lead to collision with the authorities or employers.

An article in to day's Volksblatt extols the day as the grandest and most complete celebration conceivable establishing an international social holiday. The article adds: "Although many German workmen were compelled to work, this did not detract from the success of the festival."

Hamburger Nachrichter gives a new and startling phase to the secret history of Bismarck's retirement, by stating as a positive fact that the emperor's mind was prejudiced by enemies who influenced him to believe the prince took such large doses of morphine that he often lost the power of connected thought. The emperor summoned Dr Schwenniger regarding Bismarck's condition. Bismarck resented the inquiries put to him by his doctor, although the answers received by the emperor convinced him that the reports were groundless. At the same time interested persons busied themselves with creating in the chancellor's mind the impression that the emperor was resolved to get rid of him at any price. Manipulators of the intrigue in the meantime kept assuring the emperor that Bismarck had finally resolved to resign. The article indicated a desire on the part of Bismarck to renew close relations with the emperor.

Phelps, the minister here, required the chancellor Von Caprivi to o[illegible] Buffalo Bill's" Wild [illegible] many. The [illegible] the embargo [illegible] other products [illegible] sions to the [illegible] age Minister [illegible] efforts to secure [illegible] of the restrictions.

[illegible] well-[illegible] at Sydney, [illegible] land question by crowded au[illegible]

League [illegible]

NEW YORK [illegible] which Fassett [illegible] day to hear [illegible] cerning the w[illegible] ments. As it [illegible] Grant would b[illegible] himself from th[illegible] committee room [illegible] Grant was prese[illegible] hff counsel Fa[illegible] of the committee [illegible] early.

McCann was ag[illegible] the stand and cross examined [illegible] ld the story about furnishing su[illegible] to the family of his brother-in-law, Croker. Questioned as to the date when Croker came to him with $180,000, witness said he could not tell the precise date. He was not surprised at Croker's having $180,000 with him, as there was plenty of money at that time among people connected with the board of aldermen. Croker said there were two aldermen whom he wanted to reach, and Tom Adams knew them. Croker subsequently said he had seen these aldermen and understood everything was satisfactory. "I knew," he said, "somebody had been seen."

Who were those aldermen?

"Pierson and Wendell." [Sensation.]

Witness said he had been on the best of terms with Croker until Mayor Grant came in between them. Witness continued: "Croker has been misled by his advisers; men who hold high positions in this city. It's these men who have driven him from his home and family. I refer to Grant. I think it is a disgrace that a man like Grant should be mayor."

Witness said John B. Halloran told him the $180,000 had been returned to those who contributed it on New Year's following. Witness said he could make charges which he did not care to put forward voluntarily at present, and the "less those gentlemen have to say the better for themselves."

When pressed he admitted having had a conversation with Grant about his connection with the Broadway railroad bribery in 1885.

Mayor Grant said he wanted McCann to withhold nothing he knew concerning him. Witness then told of the day when he, Grant and Alderman Mooney, had been to a lawyer's office together and Grant, referring to the Broadway railroad bribery and his obligation to Croker, said if it had not been for his advice he would have been in that deal with the other fellows, meaning, as the witness explained, the aldermen who accepted the bribery. Grant, he said, subsequently repeated the same thing in the presence of McCann and Mrs. Croker.

Senator McNaughton asked the witness a number of questions, presumably in explanation of his testimony, but no one except himself, McCann and Senator Fassett heard either questions or answers.

At the afternoon session the court room was more thronged than in the morning. Ex Mayor Edson said so far as he knew Grant was not a candidate for commissioner of public works, and had never spoken to witness about the matter.

Then Mayor Grant was called. He denied positively any knowledge of any agreement by which Croker was to receive any sum per barrel on cement if he (Grant) was appointed commissioner of public works. He denied that he ever told any one that if it had not been for Croker he (Grant) would have taken his share of the Broadway railroad boodle. He knew nothing about the $180,000 McCann had spoken of. He had never been a candidate for commissioner of public works, never contributed to or had knowledge of any fund to secure any one's appointment to that office.

Questioned by Choate as to his relations to the Croker family, the mayor said he had been very intimate with them. He was godfather to Croker's child, Flossie. When he assumed that responsibility he had no nearer relative than cousin and no obligations. He determined to make some provision for the child. On one occasion he had given her $5000, and subsequently the same amount. He never gave her any other present except such as he gave all the Croker children on holidays. The money was given the child in the presence of its father and mother, and the child handed the money to her mother. The presents were free and without any understanding or agreement, or in consideration of his election as sheriff.

Mr. Boardman took up the questioning. The mayor repeated that he was never a candidate for commissioner of public works.

"You did not go so far as to secure counsel to aid your appointment?"

"Secure counsel! No, sir."

"Did you not retain Colonel Bliss?"

"Oh, at the suggestion of Mr Kelly, I retained him to have an injunction dissolved that restrained the board of aldermen from acting on the appointment of a commissioner of public works."

Mayor Grant further stated that he had no personal knowledge of what was done with the money he gave Flossie. He did not know it had been used to pay off a mortgage.

Senator Fassett questioned the mayor about his candidacy for the mayoralty, and was told he was not assessed by Tammany Hall. He contributed about $1,500, and this was to the printing fund for local officers.

Fassett questioned the mayor about his letter to the president of the senate. Choate objected, when it was argued that the letter had been referred to the committee.

Cockran, on behalf of the mayor, here said he would withdraw any intimation that the committee or its counsel had been a party to a conspiracy against the mayor's character. There had been such a conspiracy, but they would entirely exonerate the committee.

In reply to a final question the mayor said he never influenced or sought to influence the park commissioners to refuse to renew McCann's lease.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Nicoll said that throughout his extensive investigation into the matter of boodle aldermen in 1884 he had never heard anything about Grant being a candidate for commissioner.

Adjourned.

BASE BALL.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 4, New York 13
At Pittsburg Pittsburg 6, Buffalo 2
At Philadelphia Boston 6, Philadelphia 8
At Chicago No game; rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Boston Boston 5, Philadelphia 5.
At Brooklyn Brooklyn 7, New York 3.
At Cleveland Cleveland 0, Pittsburg 7.
At Chicago No game; rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Syracuse 4, Brooklyn 5.
At Rochester 12, Athletic 2
At Toledo 8, Columbus 4
At St. Louis 8, Louisville 6.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

At Minneapolis Minneapolis 10, St. Paul 17.
At Kansas City Denver 11, Kansas City 7.
At Sioux City Sioux City 7, Omaha 4.
At Des Moines Des Moines 7, Milwaukee 3.

Spokane Falls Flooded.

SPOKANE FALLS, May 3.—Melting snow in the mountains has caused a rapid rise in the Spokane river and tributaries. Many families have been compelled to move out of their houses on the low lands. There is not a drop of water in the city, high water having washed away the mains, which are laid at the bottom of the river. The mayor has notified property owners to employ watchmen to guard their property.

Colorado Parks.

WASHINGTON, May 3. The senate passed the senate bill to establish a public park at Pagosa Springs, Colorado, and another park in Colorado to be called the Royal Arch park.

Struck by a Hurricane.

WILLIS POINT, Texas, May 3. A hurricane struck here at 12:30 to day and every house in town was more or less damaged. Two persons were killed outright and several injured, one fatally.

Strike Ended.

DUBLIN, May 3. Striking employes of the Great Southern and Western railway resumed to day on the company's terms on the advice of Archbishop Walsh.

Death of a Bishop.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 3. The Roman Catholic Bishop Borgess, who was stricken with paralysis last Sunday, died this morning.

Weather Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 3, 10 p. m.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, May 4, at 7 a. m.:
For Colorado: Fair, cooler, variable winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Reports of the finding of a new treasure belt in Montana are further confirmed.

The new St. Louis merchants' bridge was formally opened yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

It is said to be probable that the resignation of J. F. Goddard, third vice president of the Santa Fe road, will be withdrawn.

The Colorado Silver Association at a meeting in Denver last night urged our senators and representative in congress to stand firm for free coinage.

A FULL LINE OF
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES.
ALSO
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
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The only retail Fancy Grocery House in the city that makes Imported and Domestic Fancy Groceries a specialty, carrying a full line of choice
Teas and Coffees, Cocoas, Chocolates,
Olives, Olive Oil, Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Sardines, Fish, etc.
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Celebrated Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
EMPSON'S SEEDLESS TOMATOES.
I guarantee as much for your money, quality of goods considered, as any store in the city.
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Is a store where the purchaser meets with unvarying good treatment and is satisfied that he gets the best goods at the fairest prices.

A Not Able Store
Is a store where they are not able to compete in goods or prices, and endeavor to cast a slur on their better equipped competitors.
THERE ARE
Many Not Able Stores!
Stores not able to suit or satisfy the customer.
THERE IS
ONE NOTABLE STORE
Where satisfaction is guaranteed. Do you trade there?
IT IS
H. C. SHIMPP'S,
One-Price and value for your money.
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AT
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WE CARRY THE
Mandheling Java
and Mocha Coffee.
The Finest in the Market.
Goods promptly delivered.
n 18

SELL YOUR CITY PROPERTY
THROUGH US
WE HAVE CUSTOMERS
ARE GOING THE OPEN'S

M. L. DE COURSEY!
Real Estate Agent,
NO. 12½ SOUTH TEJON STREET.
PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS
IN
PARRISH'S
ADDITION!
THE WEST END ADDITION,
A new allotment of a ten-acre tract just north of Parrish's Addition and south of the Mesa Road, where you can buy lots at first prices; on the ground floor, so to speak. And
CALVERT HEIGHTS
Adjoining Bott's Additions to Colorado City, the Midland Shops, and the Glassworks.
RAPID TRANSIT NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST
Through Parrish's.
You Can Make More Money by Buying Lots in Parrish's Addition of me Now, than in Any Other Part of the City.
But Everyone Cannot Get a Lot in Parrish's,
And to the Disappointed ones I would say, the THE NEXT BEST THING is a Lot in
The West End Addition,
JUST NORTH OF PARRISH'S.
PRICES FROM $250 to $350.
TAKE MY ADVICE
AND BUY TO DAY!
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!
M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 12½ South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10 00 | Six months.....5 00
Three months.....2 50 | One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 50 | Six months.....75
Three months.....50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper, and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, when they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper and no notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from you.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Captain Harvey regarding the killing of the dogs. His suggestion regarding this matter is a sensible one and we trust it will be provided the city marshal for carrying it out. To shoot dogs in the presence of women and children is a brutal thing that ought not to be permitted at all. Marshal Dana has been trying to do his duty in this matter and is very glad to accept any suggestions so that he may do it with the least pain to the dogs and the least annoyance to the community.

The Aspen Chronicle asks why the GAZETTE, if it is convinced there is enough money in circulation, advocates the free coinage of silver. We are not in favor of the free coinage of silver for the purpose of inflating the currency. We are in favor of it because it will help toward putting our monetary affairs on a sounder basis. At present we have three hundred and forty-six millions of rag paper money which is not dangerous because the country is in a sound financial condition. But this money was issued as a war measure and was said by all financiers to be a very dangerous currency and was also thought by the supreme court at one time to be unconstitutional. We are not in favor of inflating the currency, but we are in favor of replacing the greenbacks with something that has an intrinsic value, or represents intrinsic value.

No organizations in the United States have multiplied more rapidly in the past ten years than the sick benefit, funeral aid, death benefit, and other kindred societies. As they are generally confined to those who are in the humbler walks of life, the good they have done is incalculable, carrying substantial aid to thousands of stricken families and inspiring those who are fortunate enough in being members with a courage which might not exist in their hearts without them. The members of these organizations will be glad to learn that Hon Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh census, will endeavor to secure the statistics of the noble work these associations are doing, and it is safe to say that no other branch of the census will be more interesting. The business of gathering the data has been placed in charge of Mr. Charles A Jenney, special agent of the insurance division, 58 William street, New York city, and all associations throughout the United States, whether incorporated or private, should assist by sending to him the address of their principal officers.

The annual meeting of the El Paso branch of the Colorado Humane society will be held in the old Congregational church building on Bijou street on Tuesday next, at half past two in the afternoon. It is desirable that every member should attend. Those who are not members, but are interested in the work of the society, are also invited to be present and become members. During the past year, the society has amply vindicated its right to exist. It has interfered in a great many cases where there was evident cruelty to animals and has effected reforms in the transportation of live stock to this market. It has also taken up cases in Colorado City where parents were not properly bringing up their children and taken them from homes of immoral influence and placed them where they may have a chance to grow up to be decent members of society. The kind hearted people of the city daily see the need of such a society, not that the people here are any more cruel than elsewhere, but in every community there are people who seem to be hardened, and are indifferent to the suffering of dumb animals. The aim of the society is to make such people feel that they must be humane through legal process if not through natural tendency. It is to be hoped that there will be a full meeting. The officers for the coming year will be elected.

The news of the sudden death of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, will be heard with profound regret. He was born in Scotland in 1822, and after receiving an academical education moved to this country, settling in Lexington, Kentucky, where he has since resided. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1846 and continue in active practice until 1866, when he was elected to congress. He served for four successive terms. In the winter of 1876-77, he was elected to the United States senate and has been twice re elected, his present term expiring 1895. His service in congress was nearly as long as that of Mr. Randall. He was first elected four years later than Mr. Randall to the lower house, and during the years 1875-77, he was not in congress. But his term of service in congress was nearly due years. On the tariff question he was the leader of his party in the senate, but did not obtain the position held by Randall, Carlisle or Mills, because, with the exception of two years, his party was always in the minority. He was a hard past on important business com[illegible] and to an unusual extent the [illegible] of the members [illegible] had a good deal of [illegible] usually ready for a [illegible]

CHAS. W. CO[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICS.

A week ago last night, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson made a speech at the Grant birthday celebration in Pittsburgh in answer to the toast, "The Republican Press." He told some very wholesome truths which probably were not fully realized before. He said the campaign in 1892 was likely to be a newspaper campaign and that the democrats are very much better equipped for such a campaign than the republicans. He drew attention to the fact that the democrats have been gradually strengthening their newspapers for this. He made the startling statement that of the one million and four hundred thousand copies of newspapers published daily in New York city, only two hundred thousand, or a seventh, were republican, so that even if the democrats read papers as much as the republicans, two-fifths of the republicans who cast their vote in New York city were reading democratic papers. He also drew attention to Boston and other cities where the democratic press was much stronger, so far as circulation goes, than the republican press. Mr. Clarkson gave the details of one county in which a census was made which showed that six hundred and eighty republican families were taking democratic papers and only ninety-five democratic families were taking republican papers. He also spoke of the great gain which the democrats were making in the rural press. All these facts will be a matter of surprise to those who have not given attention to the subject. It goes without saying that there is less illiteracy among the republicans than among the democrats, for the reason that the ignorant foreign vote usually goes with the democracy. The only illiterate vote the republican party has is in the south, and as the ignorant negro votes are not allowed to be counted in sufficient quantities to elect anybody to anything, it might as well be said that there is no such vote. The only influence the negro vote has on the country is that it increases the democratic representation in the house of representatives a third over what it should be.

Looking at the papers more in detail, we may draw attention to the following:

The two papers having the largest circulation in Boston are the Herald and Globe. Both these papers supported Cleveland in 1888. In New York, though there are nearly as many republican readers of newspapers within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of New York as there are democratic, yet the fact remains that there is only one paper of standing, the New York Tribune, that was in favor of the election of Harrison. This paper in circulation does not rank very high. The World, the Sun and the Herald were all in favor of Cleveland and have each from four to six times the circulation of the Tribune. The Times and Post, each of which has nearly the circulation of the Tribune and reach the most substantial business men and those of scholarly tastes, were both for Cleveland. Two weak papers, the Express and Mail, and the Press, feebly echoed the New York Tribune. The New York Tribune itself is by no means the power that it was in the days of Horace Greeley. This is not because it does not represent the views of a person, but because one reading its pages regularly feels the absence of convictions. Great principles and serious measures are spoken of in an insincere, flippant way that disgusts the thoughtful and serious reader. In Philadelphia, of the three great papers, the Press supported Harrison, the Record supported Cleveland, while the Ledger may be said to have been neutral, though inclined toward the republican party. The republicans here are well represented in the newspapers. The Press is ably edited and wields a vast influence. It has a fairness and intelligence in the discussion of public questions that are calculated to influence men in forming their judgments and also to strengthen the convictions of those of the same faith.

Mr. Clarkson is honest in making his admissions, but he is not quite sincere in drawing his conclusions from them. He does not attempt to show why republicans are taking democratic newspapers. All other things being even, of course a republican would prefer to take a republican newspaper. The only inference for this state of affairs is that the republican newspapers are inferior in some vital respect to the democratic newspaper. Instead of saying this, which perhaps he thinks it policy not to say, he says, "Our own press is loyal, and it is virile and mighty in power to do, but needs to be increased in circulation. "Republicans everywhere should at least take republican papers first." But people do not take newspapers as a matter of duty. It used to be so, but now people take the newspapers that suit them best. Among the thinking, thoughtful republicans of New York city, there is not a single republican paper that would be taken for its editorial utterances. The vital want is a republican newspaper in New York and also in Boston that has convictions behind it and that can discuss public affairs in a way that will at least impress its readers with its fairness and justice. While Mr. Clarkson praises the republican papers of the Atlantic coast, his speech really was a terrible indictment of them. The ability in editorial discussion both in Boston and New York is entirely with the democratic press. It is much better to admit this at once and either drive the republican papers to have abler writers or else secure the establishment of new papers. It is useless to advise republicans in that part of the country to take republican papers first. The advice to be given is that republican papers should be more ably conducted so that they will command the respect of the reading public and then there will be no need of requesting republicans to take them.

The regular election for school director takes place to-morrow afternoon at the City hall, between the hours of one and five. The outgoing member is Mrs Susan T. Dunbar. While she is not anxious to again take up the irksome duties of this office, she has consented to allow her name to be used. Three years ago, it will be remembered that Mrs. Dunbar was elected to the office of [illegible] the [illegible] at a [illegible] woman had been elected to the board. There were very grave doubts as to the advisability of putting a woman on the board. Some of the school directors thought they would not like to serve with one, while the superintendent of schools thought it was a dangerous innovation. At that time we favored the election of Mrs. Dunbar because we thought that the school board needed a new element. It then consisted of good, reliable business men who managed the finances with great success. But a part of the duties of a school board is to supervise the work of the teachers. As Mrs. Dunbar had for several years been a teacher in the public schools and was a woman of unusual ability, we thought that she would be a decided addition to the efficiency of the board. It should be remembered that practically all the teachers in our public schools are women and there are many reasons why they should be represented by their own sex in any board of government. We are very glad to say that our anticipations regarding the good work Mrs. Dunbar would do have been more than realized. For three years she has been on the school board and has discharged the duties of her office with singular efficiency. There has never been at any time fewer quarrels or bickerings than during the last three years. A newspaper has a chance to hear a great many complaints. We have yet to hear any complaint regarding the manner in which Mrs. Dunbar has discharged the duties of her office. The greatest compliment that can be paid her is that the four men on the board all desire her re election. The same is true of the teachers in the public schools. Under the circumstances, it would be a very fatal mistake not to re elect her. No name of any person has been mentioned for this position with anything like the qualifications which Mrs. Dunbar possesses for it. She is not only a teacher of experience, but she has good judgment, rare tact and unusual literary ability. The only objection that we have heard to her re election is that the school board during her term of office would probably spend a good deal of money in the erection of buildings and we should put in good business men. But it should be remembered that there are already four men on the board, three of whom rank high as businessmen, and the other, though a professional man, has shown in connection with the building of his church marked business ability. We admit at the outset that there should be good business ability on the school board, but we have that and we need something more besides. It is useless to elect a board simply to build fine buildings. The board also should be competent to see that these buildings are properly used; that teachers of merit are employed, and that such courses of study are pursued as will produce the most useful men and women. It is useless to have a board to build buildings, without having a board knowing how to use them. We most earnestly and emphatically endorse Mrs Dunbar as candidate for school director and we urge every friend of the public school system to attend the election. Indifference may result in the election of a very much inferior candidate.

The conduct of the laboring men in Chicago who have struck will not tend to raise the labor movement in public estimation. It is in marked contrast to that of the carpenters in this city. Some months ago, they notified the contractors of the proposed request for a raise in wages to begin May first, so that these contractors could make their estimates with this in view. This is the only decent and honorable way of acting. We do not know what the employers of the men will do in Chicago, but we wish that they could afford to get along without them. The most decent thing the men could have done was to have asked for an increase and given the employers a chance to grant it. But instead of this, without notice they simply stay out and paralyze a large business. A little starvation treatment, if it would not hurt their families, would be good for men of this character.

Congress defeated the copyright bill on Friday night by a vote of nine-eight to one hundred and twenty six. So far as the good the present house has done, it would have been just as well if it had not met. No justice measure ever was presented to congress. It has the hearty endorsement of the author, publisher and printer, the three parties most directly interested. The American reader that has a conscience also favored it. In a word, the bill simply proposed to secure to authors their own and would have prevented grand larceny in the productions of men of brains and cultivation that is a disgrace to our civilization.

The War on Dogs.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR: To those who have a true appreciation and love of dogs, the last two days have been indeed trying. Though confined to my room I have myself been a witness of one blundering execution in which the poor animal was only wounded by the first shot. I feel sure Marshal Dana does the best he can in the matter, but though hitting a dollar at thirty paces seems simple enough, if we may believe all we hear, I fancy it is somewhat difficult in practice and therefore it is not to be expected that he can kill every dog dead at the first attempt. And how conscious are they, poor things, of their danger. Many dogs with whom I have have a nodding acquaintance on the streets have been these last two days slinking around behind the fences of the lumber yards, dreading their fate. Surely the civilization of this city is beyond such primitive methods.

Admitting the necessity of reducing the number of vagrant dogs, could not some plan such as obtains in foreign cities be adopted? All stray dogs are arrested and kept in durance vile for three days in some known place, where they may be redeemed. They are then put to death, either by poison, or still better, through the lethal chamber, as in London. Such a place could easily be built and maintained at a trifling cost. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might use some of its energy in looking after this establishment. I should be happy to [illegible] $50 for this purpose should any resident be willing to take up the poor dogs' cause. I would willingly undertake the affair myself had I not been leaving this city in a few days.

I am yours faithfully,

JOHN AUDLEY HARVEY.

Printers' Home Fund.

President De Coursey, of the board of trade, and President Colby, of the typographical union, have at last succeeded in raising the subscription list to the Printers' home to the desired $1000. The list was completed yesterday, and is as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$940 00
J J Hagerman	25 00
Newton Lumber Co	10 00
Chicago Lumber Co	10 00
St. John & Marsh Lumber Co	10 00
E. G. Perkins	5 00
Total	$1000 00

STATE ITEMS.

The Trinidad soap factory is now turning out 1600 bars a day.

Oak ties on the Rio Grande Junction are an innovation in railroad building in Colorado.

The Glenwood Republican runs the entire third page as a standing advertisement of that place.

The Durango grand jury has indicted twenty saloon keepers for selling liquor on Sunday in violation of law.

The Antonito Sentinel is enlarged to a six column quarto and claims to be the largest paper and have the largest circulation of any paper in Conejos county.

The landlord of the Canon City Hot Springs hotel refused to keep open on Sunday on account of conscientious scruples, although the public wished it open and the hotel company promptly discharged him.

The Holyoke Tribune, of the 24th ult., devotes a whole page to the sugar beet industry in which it urges the farmers of Phillips county to engage largely this year. Phillips county soil is said to be well adapted to the growth of sugar beets.

Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 3. The stock market was rather quiet to-day, with no movement at all worthy of note in the general list, and in only a few specialties was there anything like life. The close was fairly firm at insignificant changes for the day. Governments steady.

Adams Ex	150	St. L. & S. F.	12 3/8
American Express	115	Preferred	52
Central Pacific	24 3/8	1st Preferred	
C. & A.	141	Tex. Pacific	21
Preferred		U. P.	66 3/4
C. B. & Q.	108 1/4	U. S. Ex.	72
Del., Lack. & W.	143 3/4	Wells Fargo Ex.	140
D. & R. G.	18	Western Union	84 1/8
Preferred	53 3/4	Colo. Coal	51 3/4
East Tenn.		Homestake	9
2d preferred		Iron Silver	23 1/2
Ft. Wayne	153	Ontario	44
Ft. Worth & D. C.		Quick Silver	7 1/4
Illinois Central	115 1/4	Preferred	18 1/4
Kan. & Tex.	12 3/4	Sutro	5
Mo. Pacific	75	Bulwer	
Northern Pacific	33 1/4	Atchison	42
Preferred	70 3/4	D. T. & G.	36 3/8
O. & N. W.	114 1/4	do preferred	
Preferred	146	Lead	102 3/4
N. Y. C.	109	Pacifics of '66	116
Pullman P. Car		Pittsburg	157
Rock Island	94 3/8	Mich. Central	99

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Prince Bismarck draws a pension of not quite $1500 a year.

Dr. Schliemann, the archæologist, has resumed work at Hissarlik.

The king of Holland is now practically imbecile and his death is hourly expected.

Mrs. George B. McClellan, who is now in London, will have a house there and go much into society.

Colonel William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill) has purchased a house in Naples once owned by King Bomba.

It is thought probable that President Seelye of Amherst college will soon resign, on account of ill health.

General Benjamin F. Butler is reputed to be worth $5,000,000, and has a law practice that is worth $100,000 a year.

Count Julius Szapary, the new prime minister of Hungary, is 58 years of age. He belongs to an old family of nobles.

Mrs. W. S. Hancock has given to the soldiers' home at Minnehaha, Minn., a fine portrait of her illustrious husband.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, is now an old man of 80, with snow white hair and cleanly shaven face.

Miss Gertude Magill, daughter of the president of the Quaker college at Swarthmore, Pa., is studying for the ministry.

The widow of the late Thomas A Scott is one of the wealthiest women in Philadelphia. She is reported to be worth nearly $8,000,000.

Bismarck, true to his promise, has begun to contribute to the newspapers, his first work appearing in the form of an interview with himself.

General B. F Stringfellow, of Chicago, although 75 years of age, has just completed a tour around the world. He made the journey alone.

Lieutenant Wordsworth of the British army, who has disappeared and is believed to have committed suicide, is a grandson of the great English poet.

Count Taaffe, the Austrian statesman, is an Irish peer with a Welsh name; and his predecessor, Count Crenneville, was descended from a bishop of London.

Mrs. W. H. Kelly, who has just been elected mayor of Edgerton, Kan., is only 23 years old, and is believed to be the youngest mayor in the United States.

Dr. Knorr, of Germany, the discoverer of anti-pyrine, the great "grippe" remedy, is reported to have acquired more than $1,000,000 by the winter's epidemic.

Dom Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, is writing a paper on the language of the Tupi race, the principal Indian tribe of Brazil, for a German scientific journal.

M. Gericke, formerly leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra, may become the successor of Hans Richter as conductor of the concerts of the Society of the Friends of Music in Vienna.

The new Marquis of Normandy, who has just come into possession of his title and estate, is the Rev Lord Mulgrave, one of the hardest workers and most popular men of the clergy in the North of England.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington, is an expert with the foils and with the short sword. He is considered one of the finest looking diplomats ever stationed at Washington.

Sir John E Millais is said to have lost a clear vision of near objects, though he sees those at a distance distinctly enough. As a result he is compelled to use very long-handled brushes, which greatly interfere with delicate work in portraiture.

William O'Brien, M. P., it is said, was married to an actress in Dublin when he was a reporter, but they soon separated. His denial of the story that he is engaged to Mlle. Raffalovich seems to indicate that his wife is still living.

Mme. Carnot lately wore, at one of the Thursday receptions at the Elysee, some superb cameos copied from antique models. Set in richly chased gold and bound together by chains of gold they ornamented the front of the bodice and bound her hair.

General John Bidwell, who has been nominated for governor of California by the prohibitionists, some years ago became so impressed with the evils of the liquor habit that he pulled up many acres of grapes and converted that land on his ranch to school purposes for Indian children.

F. G. ROWE,

Real Estate and Insurance,

Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate Security.

No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT:

Furnished Houses.

E. KIOWA ST—Four rooms. 35
HIGH ST—Eight room house. 60
E. HUERFANO ST Six room house, central, with piano. 50
BOULDER ST Seven room house. 50
N. NEVADA AVE 8 room cottage. 25
N. CASCADE AVE Elegant residence to rent to private family.
KIOWA ST—5 room cottage. 30

Furnished Houses.

KIOWA ST 3 room cottage. 20
N CASCADE AVE—8 room house with bath. 100

Unfurnished Houses.

W. COSTILLA ST—New house of seven rooms. 25
S. NEVADA AVE—Four rooms. 15
S. CASCADE AVE—House of ten rooms, would make good boarding house. 45

Unfurnished Houses.

N. TEJON ST—House of 8 rooms and bath. 50
N. CORONA ST—8 room house with barn. 20
N TEJON ST—Central, cottage of seven rooms and bath room, in good order. 65
BIJOU ST—6 room cottage. 30
N. NEVADA AVE—1 room house, good barn. 35
N WEBER ST—9 room house. 35
N. TEJON ST—3 rooms. 20

SPECIAL

FOR RENT The elegantly furnished suite of rooms on first floor of Colonel De Forrest's house, corner of Cascade Avenue and Boulder street. Everything complete for housekeeping. Possession the first of June.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

Vacant Lots.

S. NEVADA AVE—100x190 feet. 1700
N. TEJON ST—Corner lot. 4000
N. NEVADA AVE—50x190 feet. 1800
N. TEJON St Corner fronting south and east. 3500
UINTAH ST—Vacant lot; south front. 1800
S. TEJON ST—50x190 feet opposite Alamo Park, one block from Postoffice, ½ block from business. 6500
S. CASCADE AVE—Business corner 7000
S. NEVADA AVE Corner lot. 3200
S. TEJON ST Corner lot. 2300
S. NEVADA AVE 100x190 feet, on the corner fronting south and east. 3600
NEVADA AVE 75x190 ft. in same block as Postoffice.
S. CASCADE AVE Business lot, 50x190 feet. 6000
N. CASCADE AVE One of the finest unimproved corners on this popular avenue.
S. WEBER ST—Full lot. 700
MOUNTAIN VIEW ADDITION—Very good lots for $300 each. Easy payments to parties who will build.
KIOWA ST—A bargain in a pair of lots.
CORNER LOT On N. Tejon Street. 4300
N. TEJON ST—100x190 feet. 2250

Acre Tracts.

BEAUTIFUL TRACT—Of land on the heights overlooking the city. The city water runs through it. Could be platted and lots put on the market at once.
THREE ACRES Finely located east of the city.
FOUR AND ¼ ACRES But short distance from route of the Rapid Transit line.

Cascade Avenue.

N. CASCADE AVE Beautiful residence with southern exposure, well protected from northerly winds and so situated as to get the advantage of both the morning and afternoon sunlight. The house is new and modern in all its appointments. Has twelve rooms, pantry and bath room, good hot air furnace and fire slates. The grounds are large and have fine lawns with ornamental trees and shrubs.
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—Of modern architecture, broad verandas to the east west and south. Southern balcony on the second floor, a large cemented cellar under the entire building contains furnace room, laundry with stationary tubs, vegetable room, etc. Reception hall, parlor and library connected by folding doors, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. The house has water on every floor; also gas. The bed rooms are large and airy and all but one have either east, west or south windows. Eight open grates or fire places in the house.

Business Property.

BUSINESS BLOCK On Tejon St., now paying over thirteen per cent on the investment.
S. TEJON ST—Business property. 12,000

Investment.

OPPOSITE ONE OF OUR CITY PARKS—A fifty foot lot with improvements which are now renting to pay ten per cent on the investment.
PIKE'S PEAK AVE—Corner lot with good improvements.

Grand View Hotel.

One of the finest hotel sites in this beautiful city. The building has been thoroughly repaired throughout, having forty rooms, many of which front on the main streets and are very pleasant. It is offered for sale at a price which should pay a good interest on the investment.

Residences.

N. TEJON ST—A modern attractive cottage on the best portion of Tejon Street. Well built and artistically finished and decorated inside. Hard wood floors throughout the house. Four rooms and bath room down stairs, two sleeping rooms and servant's room upstairs; also large trunk closet. 3800

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in both improved and Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property. e-1-tf

F. G. ROWE, 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

Bay State FURNACE!

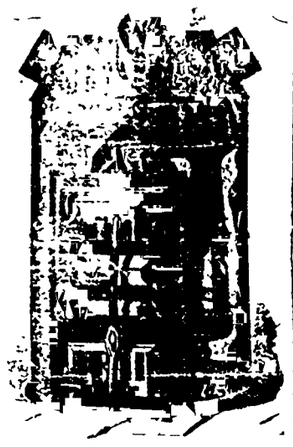
Production of Oldest Manufacturer of Furnaces in the United States.

Both Portable and Brick Set.

Burns Soft or Hard Coal, or Coke.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Contracts Taken for Furnace Work
Inquiries Solicited.

G. S. BARNES & SON.



Seven-Room House!

BARGAIN.

EDWARD FERRIS

Millinery Opening!

Parlors of { ANTLERS HOTEL { 3 Days.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday May 5, 6 and 7,

When Mr. Ballenberg, of Chicago, will exhibit to the Colorado Springs ladies all the Newest Models in

French Bonnets and English Round Hats,

And Ballenberg's Celebrated Styles for Street, Carriage and Reception Wear.

This opening of Mr. B.'s offers Colorado Springs ladies a rare opportunity of seeing at home all that is new in the millinery art, including the "creations" that have made Mr. B so famous in Chicago. If encouraged by the Colorado Springs ladies they will be held semi-annually.

MRS. HARRIET CROWN, Manager. 658

ESTABLISHED 1872.

El Paso County BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN $110,000
SURPLUS $11,000

Drafts drawn on the principal cities United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS: W. S. Jackson, C. H. Walker, J. [illegible]

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

Successors to Curtis & [illegible]

DEALERS IN Groceries, Fish and Salt Water, Game, Eggs, Produce and Fruit. Full Line of Canned Goods. Domestic and Imported Wines. Alt Beer. Pet

TELEPHONE NO. 36. Orders by Telephone Promptly Delivered.

Cor. Costilla and Tejon Sts.

IRON, WIRE & STEEL

Fencing!

Lawn Ornaments, Window Guards, Crestings, Hitching Posts, Fountains and all kinds of

Architectural -:- Iron -:- Goods.

Wm. W. Hassell,

24 W. HUERFANO ST., COLO. SPRINGS. e-16-6m

THE BEST GARDEN HOSE IS BRANDED

DAVIS-CRESWELL MFG. CO. ACIQUIA DENVER

IT IS GUARANTEED AND WILL OUT-LAST ALL OTHERS.

Insist Upon Having ACEQUIA.

FOR SALE BY
E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.
C. E. DURKEE,
W. H. D. MERRILL,
h203m WM. SCOLL & CO

Buy Now! Buy Now!

And make some money before Prices Advance.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Knob Hill, North End Add., Grand View Add., Austin Bluff, Boulder Heights.

We select from our list the following decided bargains

El Paso, near Pike's Peak, 7 room house, barn, etc., 75 fruit trees on place, lot 100x225, only $4500
East Uintah, 5 room house, lot 50x190 3 [illegible]
8 room house, N. Weber, 22 [illegible]
New 8 room house, N. Tejon, bath, etc. 2000
N. Tejon, 9 room house, lot 100x190, improvements cost over $4000, price 3800
New 9 room brick house, bath, closets, hot fence, everything first class. 6500

PLUMB & WALKER,

No. 18 N. Tejon St. OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

CHAS. E. WALKER,

Civil Engineer

Irrigating Canals and Reservoirs. Examination and Surveys of Coal and other Mineral Lands.

Opera House Block { 12 NORTH TEJON STREET. 451

Henry LeB. Wi[illegible]

Real Estate & Insura[illegible]

Notary Public AND COMMISSIONER of DEE[illegible]

For Pennsylvania and Massachuse[illegible]

MONEY TO LOA[illegible]

On Approved Real Estate Security in sums to suit borrowers.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Residence of 15 rooms with fine grounds, in north part of town. Every possible convenience, and furnishings very complete.
Corner residence of twelve rooms, on N. Cascade avenue.
811 N. Cascade, twelve rooms, stable, bath and all conveniences.
House of 10 rooms, Willamette, near Cascade.
New residence, very completely furnished, on North Nevada, for long term.
No. 209 N. Weber St., 9 rooms with bath and stable.
220 E. Monument, 8 rooms with bath and stable.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

18 N. Weber St., 8 rooms, bath and stable.
Corner cottage with stable, on N. Tejon, very central.
House of 7 rooms with bath, on Colorado avenue, West Bluff.
Washington avenue and Third st., West Colorado Springs, 9 rooms, bath and stable.
East Uintah St., 8 rooms and stable.
House of 4 rooms on Uintah.
Corona St., above Boulder, 3 rooms.
House of 4 rooms in Roswell.
Offices in Robertson block, Tejon St.
Offices in the Strettell Block on Pike's Peak avenue.

FOR SALE SPECIAL.

A brick residence, just completed, built in the best manner after the most improved designs, with every convenience, facing south on a leading avenue and having plenty of ground about it. At low figure and easy terms will be made. One of the finest residences in town on a full quarter block, facing south and west. The property is in magnificent condition, and the lawn and garden excel any other of the sort in town.
Residence lot fronting 95 feet on San Rafael, opposite the college reservation. The lot is 200 ft deep and immediately adjoining some of the finest improvements in town. At the price at which it is offered, it is the cheapest vacant residence property for a fine place, now in the market.
Two tenement houses, south of Pike's Peak avenue, centrally located and in perfect repair. The property is always occupied by good tenants, and as it produces over sixteen per cent. gross rental on the low figure asked makes a fine opportunity for investment.

FOR SALE.

I have a long list of properties, in town and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase when favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,
No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Sp[illegible]
TELEPHONE 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WALTER M. HATCH
No. 24 S. Tejon Street, up stairs.

WILLIAM HARRISON.
Office up stairs in the second building of the County Court house.

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS.
Bank Building. Rooms 58 to 62 Colorado Springs, Colo.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Rooms in Prowitt block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Bent's.

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN,
Residence and office 20 Cheyenne Ave. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

H. D. JOHNSON,
Office at 112 Pike's Peak Avenue

W. F. DOUGLAS,
Architect, 20 N. Nevada Avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

C. M. MUTZ, M. D.,
General Practitioner. Specialty: Nervous Diseases and Gynecology. Telephone 9. Manitou, Colo.

MASSAGE.

MISS M. FROOM,
106 N. Nevada Ave. Massage Treatment. Swedish Movement. Best references.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Springs Hotel Company, for the election of members of the board of directors and transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the first Monday of May, being the 5th day, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon. T. J. FISHER, Secretary. April 4th, 1890. d4

H. T. REID,
City Engineer and County Surveyor
J. S. LUCKART, Deputy.
F. W. HOWBERT, Deputy.

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk AND BUTTERMILK.

Delivered Daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.

Orders by Postal or 2 will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE SLEEMAN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

116 W. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

KINGSBURY RUBBER CO.
Manufacturers and Jobbers
DENVER, COLO.
Coats, Caps, Slickers, Gloves, Leggings, Druggists' Supplies in Hard Rubber, Goods.
1226 FIFTEENTH STREET.

TO THE LADIES!

French Accordean Pleating.
Made in all styles by
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EDINBURGH'S FAIR.

The Great Show Which will be Opened this Month.

Edison's Exhibits and Other Interesting Displays.

A Valuable Attraction in the New Forth Bridge.

[Copyrighted 1890, by the Press Association.]

EDINBURGH, April 19. Yet another international exhibition! and in Scotland, too, which is generally reckoned a poor country! That it is not ungrateful of enterprise, however, has been shown recently by the erection of the Forth bridge, the greatest engineering work the world has yet seen. That bridge is in fact one of the proximate causes of the exhibition. It was thought to be an appropriate thing to celebrate the completion of that stupendous structure by organizing in Edinburgh an exhibition of a cognate character. The international exhibition of electrical engineering, general inventions and industries is the result. The modern Athens is full of attractions—historical, antiquarian and natural, for the tourist, whether American or European. These attractions will be enhanced this year by the conjunction of the exhibition and the giant bridge, which together will offer an almost irresistible inducement to visitors to turn their faces toward what Tennyson has called, rather disparagingly, "the gray metropolis of the north." Fortunately, however, the exhibition season is that during which Edinburgh, like the rest of Scotland, looks its best. The city has by then lost its sombre hues. The east wind, our favorite *bête noire*, which in the words of Alexander Smith the poet "smiles in your face and grips your throat at the same time," has made itself scarce; and we can offer to strangers the best of the good weather that is going in these wind swept islands.

It must be admitted to be rather a plucky venture on the part of Edinburgh, to attempt a second international exhibition after an interval of only four years, especially as in the middle of that interval Glasgow carried out one of the most successful exhibitions ever attempted. The explanation of this boldness is to be found partly in the fact that the Edinburgh exhibition of 1886, which was a decided success, gave the good people of the city a taste for that kind of excitement; and afforded them experience in organization and management which they are anxious to better; and partly in the special design with which the project was started. It was intended in the first instance to be an exhibition of the appliances of electrical engineering only, and that seems to have been suggested by the attractiveness and success of Mr. Edison's exhibits in the Paris exhibition of last year. The first idea was to transfer Mr. Edison's exhibits to Edinburgh, and to make these the nucleus of a general exhibition of engineering inventions.

Edinburgh has already had some experience in special collections. Its first venture in that line was a Walter Scott century exhibition about twenty years ago. It originated the first fisheries exhibition, in 1882, and the first forestries exhibition two years later. It had also a national portrait exhibition in 1884, and last year it had a naval and military exhibition, which, though not financially successful, was nevertheless both interesting and instructive, and was highly appreciated by all who saw it. An electrical exhibition seemed to be a natural sequence to these special and professional displays, but the ideas of the promoters expanded as their scheme was developed. First general inventions were added. This addition of general industries carried them one step further; and, lastly, a representation of the fine arts of all countries was included in the scheme; while there has gathered around it at every step an interesting number of those open-air shows and attractions without which no modern exhibition is considered complete. Thus the exhibition, like appetite, has grown on what it fed upon; and it may now be described as an international exhibition of the ordinary type, with electrical engineering as its leading specialty.

The site of the exhibition is in the west of Merchiston, a southern suburb of the city, and is about a mile and a half from the west end of Princes street. The included space extends to upwards of 90 acres and is cut into two unequal portions by the line of the suburban circular railway. Whatever disadvantages may arise from the distance of the location from the centre of the city are overcome by the convenience of access to it by railway, by tram cars, and by road. There are two railway stations within the grounds, the one on the North British Suburban line, the other on the Caledonian main line, by either of which the exhibition may be reached from Princes street in five or six minutes, and which will carry visitors from more distant parts right into the exhibition without having to come into the city at all. These railways really afford a much quicker, more convenient, and cheaper mode of access, than if the site were within the city but at a considerable distance from the railway stations, as was the case with the exhibition of 1886. Then the tram cars from all parts of Edinburgh pass the main entrance to the exhibition, where a special loop line has been formed to facilitate the traffic.

In one important respect the Edinburgh exhibition differs from all its predecessors. No charge is made for space allotted to exhibitors, unless the working of the exhibition shall be found to result in a deficiency. Every exhibitor was required to deposit, along with his application for space, a rent charge according to a fixed rate. If the whole space applied for was not allotted, the difference was returned at once. If, on the winding up of the affairs of the exhibition, there should be no deficit, the whole of the deposit will be returned to each exhibitor; and if there be a loss, only so much of it will be retained as is required to cover the deficiency. This rule gives exhibitors a direct interest in promoting the success of the exhibition, and it establishes a precedent which will have an important effect on future ventures of the same kind.

The exhibition buildings themselves cover an area of eight or nine acres, which is twice as great as that of the last Edinburgh exhibition, and nearly as great as that of the Glasgow exhibition of 1888. They are built entirely of wood and glass, from the plans of Mr. W. A. Carter, C. E., and are at once simple and elegant in design, both externally and internally. There are two chief blocks, the main building measuring 700 feet by 270 for general exhibits, and the machinery hall, for electrical and other inventions, measuring 700 feet by 150. These two blocks are connected by annexes and covered ways, which are also turned to account for exhibition purposes. The machinery hall is a very elegant building, the wide span of the roof presenting exceedingly graceful curves, while the coloring and internal decorations are striking and in good taste. The main covered way is carried over the Suburban line by a temporary bridge, so that the whole exhibition may be seen from end to end without the visitor being required to quit the shelter of the continuous roof.

Arrived at the exhibition, the visitor makes his way to the principal entrance of the main building. In the vestibule he finds cloak rooms, a postal and telegraph office, a bank and other accommodations. Beyond the vestibule is a central court devoted to clothing and accessories of dress, textile fabrics, hosiery, embroidery, millinery and fancy work. Turning to the right hand, he finds a series of courts devoted to the exhibits of foreign countries, one each to Italy, Austria and France, and others to the miscellaneous exhibits of different countries. Here he may spend some hours in examining the characteristic products of each country. He will be specially attracted by the textile fabrics of France, the glass of Bohemia, and the ornamental metal work and bronzes of Italy. Turning westward he passes, in the central hall, the entrance to the great music room or concert hall, where he may spend half an hour in listening to orchestral or choral music. The promptings of appetite may then drive him to one or other of the refreshment rooms which are distributed plentifully over the buildings. There are temperance refreshment rooms for those who prefer them, and all are comfortable and well appointed.

Thus refreshed and restored, the visitor may resume his survey, spending another hour or two in inspecting the exhibits in the courts in the western part of the main building. The first of these courts contains a great variety of exhibits in perfumery, toilet requisites, drugs, medicines and chemical products generally. Two courts are devoted to foods and drinks, and illustrations of the different methods of preserving animal and vegetable food products. The next court is occupied with examples of clocks, watches and other time-keepers, and with jewelry and precious stones. Then comes an attractive court devoted to Indian products, silks, cashmeres and other textile fabrics, earthenware and ornamental metal work. The last court in this division is given up to naval architecture and marine engineering models of ships and life boats, specimens of ship fittings, stores, ropes, sails and blocks. The southern corridor of this part of the building is occupied with examples of the manufacture of Indian rubber and gutta percha. The corresponding corridor on the north side contains food exhibits, while the walls are covered with specimens of photography. In the corridor connecting the main building with the additional annex, there are numerous examples of sculpture. At the end of this corridor are the fine art galleries, six courts containing representative examples of painting by British and foreign artists. The pictures form entirely a professional, and not a loan collection, owing to the limited space available for the purpose. It cannot therefore be compared with the collection in the Manchester exhibition of 1887, or even with that in the Glasgow exhibition of 1888; but it is nevertheless an interesting and attractive display of contemporary art, both at home and abroad. Emerging from the art galleries, the visitor finds himself in the spacious annex already referred to, the erecting of which was necessitated by the unexpected demands for space. The greater part of the area is devoted to furniture, carpets, and the accessories of decorative art, to specimens of printings and stationery, and to carriages and wheelwright work. Here also there is a lecture hall, in which it is intended that lectures shall be given on technical and educational subjects, though that is not an accessory of an exhibition which is usually very popular.

If the typical visitor is too much exhausted to proceed further, he may resume his excursion on another day at this point. He then passes by the covered way to the machinery hall. On entering the hall, the graceful proportions and striking decoration of which cannot fail to attract his notice, his ears are assailed by the din and clatter of machinery in motion. The greater part of this hall is given up to electrical appliances, and here, therefore, we reach the "very heart of the machine" the *raison d'etre* of the whole exhibition. In the middle there are twenty large dynamos, fifteen for the arc system, and five for the incandescent which supply the installations for the electric lighting of the whole of the buildings and grounds. The western portion of the hall is devoted to electrical machines and appliances forming a carefully selected and complete assortment. The eastern portion is occupied with examples of machinery of many kinds both in motion and at rest, machinery connected with mining and metallurgy, agriculture, construction of buildings, civil engineering, railways and tram cars, textile machinery, military engineering and fortifications, etc. To the north of the hall there is a very attractive annex for the accomodation of railway carriages and locomotives. Here there are examples of the most powerful locomotives now in use in this country, contributed by the four leading British railway companies. Among the interesting relics shown here are the old "Locomotion" of the North Eastern company, the "Lord of the Isles" of the Great Western (1851), Stephenson's "Rocket" (1829). There are also examples of saloon carriages of different kinds; and one of the most interesting exhibits is the first saloon carriage ever made that in which the Duke of Wellington used to travel between London and Dover when he was warden of the Cinque ports. Here also are the engine room and boiler house, which supply motive power up to 800 horse power.

When the visitor has exhausted the courts inside the exhibition, or has been exhausted by them, he may betake himself to the grounds, which are tastefully laid out in flower gardens, shrubberies and lawns, and in which a bewildering variety of amusements is provided for his indulgence. There is a spacious recreation ground with a circular running course one-third of a mile in length, within which there is ample room for cricket, football and lawn tennis matches, Highland sports, firework displays and other open air entertainments. There is the inevitable switchback railway, and there is also the smoother sliding railway (*chemin de fer glissant*), which was so popular at Paris last year. There are also electric launches on the canal, and a working model of a ship railway. Add to these a panorama of Trafalgar, a Japanese village, a reproduction of the Hampton Court Maze, an American corn exhibition, an extensive shooting gallery, and any number of pavilions, kiosks, refreshment rooms and smoking divans, and some idea may be formed of the extensive and varied resources of the place. It has come to be understood, indeed, that the financial success of such enterprises depends quite as much on the accidental entertainments as on the value of the exhibition itself; and it is evident that the Edinburg executive has been fully alive to this fact.

The lord mayor (Sir Henry Isaacs) who has taken a deep interest in the exhibition, and is honorary president of the London committee, has intimated his intention of visiting the exhibition "in state." This is an unprecedented condescension, as regards Scotland at least; and the chief magistrates of Scotland have shown their appreciation of the honor by resolving to entertain his lordship at a banquet on the occasion of his visit.

W. SCOTT DALGLISH.

Edinburg correspondent of the London Times.

DOES RAIN MAKE CLIMATE?

Does the Anglo-Saxon Change the Climate Where He Lives?

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 1. Twenty three years ago I visited Fort Riley, Kan., when the military reports referred to it as on the western border of the thickly habitable region, and talked with officers and traders of Ellsworth, a little beyond, on "on the edge of the Great American Desert." In the valleys there was soft grass and a sort of sod. Northward and southward and I especially recall Pawnee county, Neb., the country was covered by the "hard grass of the plains;" that is, a sort of bunched and seeded grass which formed no sod. Going westward on the Platte I found very little sod beyond Lodge Pole Fork. The wonderful change in all that meridian I know, for I have seen it.

I have heard more curious things, for which I cannot personally vouch. Many witnesses say that for many years the border between the soft grass of the Missouri valley and the regular plains grass traveled regularly westward at the rate of two or three miles per year. During all those years and many more all western New Mexico and northern Arizona were certainly growing dryer, for I found many recently extinct lakes and abandoned fields in which the Navajoes had raised good crops of corn thirty years before. At the same time the valleys about Beaver, Utah were gaining moisture so rapidly that broad stretches remained green nearly all summer and at Salt Lake City there was at least one heavy rain each month in the summer of 1874. Now what could have caused this change except the presence and work of the Caucasian? I can imagine no other reason which fits all the facts.

In Australia the changes have been stupendous. Vast tracts on which the summer heat was almost intolerable have become comparatively temperate. The air is still hot, but there is a softness in it which makes it far more agreeable; the nights are more refreshing, the breezes more cooling, and in the vicinity of cultivated tracts even the desert air is less prostrating. Old settlers in California insist I know not how truly that thunder is now often heard in localities where it was unknown at the time of the "diggings," and a few pioneers testify to personally noting the fright of Indians there when they first heard thunder. The oldest reports of explorers speak of the Cherry creek country as rainless in summer, but I have seen rain storms in Denver which would be rated as "violent and protracted" even in the Ohio valley.

A recent writer on Egypt asserts that rain has fallen oftener since the English took possession. On the other hand, the ruins of Roman aqueducts and fountains and evidences of cultivated fields have been discovered far down in the Sahara as to prove that the limit of cultivation was once far south of the present limit, and we know in reason that when Northern Africa had eighty Christian bishoprics it must have held at least ten times as many people as now. The Aryan or Caucasian race ruled it then. There are many reasons for believing that the habits of this race and their methods of culture improve the climate.

On the other hand it is to be noted that seasons of the old fashioned kind come at intervals to western Kansas and Nebraska and to Utah and Colorado; and it is important to know whether this is always to be so, or whether long continued cultivation will not finally make the increased rainfall permanent. Nebraska presents this curious anomaly: considerably more than half the grain produced in the state is from the section west of what was only twenty-five years ago marked as the limit of possible farming without irrigation. It is also a question if irrigating all the valleys lying in proper locations therefor will not make all the adjacent uplands cultivable by increasing the rainfall.

J. H. BEADLE.

Some Have Said So, Too.

"The burglar alarm went off tonight."

"What did the cook do?"

"Got up and locked our bedroom door and went back to bed." Puck.

A COUNTRY HOUSE.

Description of an Attractive Country House Design.

Ten Rooms of Good Size with Modern Conveniences.

Prices of Materials on Which the Estimates are Made.

[Copyrighted by R. W. Shoppell.]

The estimates of cost given in these articles are based on the following prices for materials and labor. By comparing these prices with local prices, the intending builder can fairly judge whether the estimates should be higher or lower for his locality:

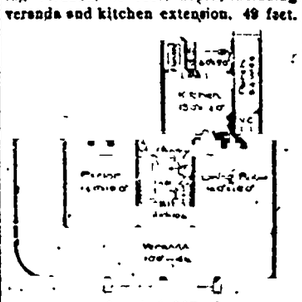
Excavations, per cubic yard	25
Rough stone work below grade laid up complete, all materials furnished by contractor, per perch of 25 cubic feet	4 25
Stone wall finished above grade, 25c per foot, or per perch	6 25
Brick work laid in the wall, per M	15 00
Plastering, per yard	20
Spruce timber, per 1000 feet	20 00
Hemlock timber, per 1000 feet	14 00
Hemlock sheathing boards, per 1000 feet	15 00
Pine shingles, per 1000	4 00
Pine flooring, merchantable, per 1000 feet	35 00
Clear pine clapboards, per 1000 feet	35 00
Clear pine trim, beaded or moulded 7-8x5 in., per lineal foot	03
Novelty siding, per 1000 feet	35 00
Mouldings, per sq. inch of section, per 100 lineal feet	05
Moulded base, 8 in. high, 7-8 in. thick, per lineal foot	05
Glazed window sash, 2 ft. 7 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 1 1-2 in., two lights, per pair	2 00
Doors, four panels, moulded both sides, 2 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft. by 1 1-8 in., each	2 00
Blinds will average all round per window	1 50
Tinning, per square of 100 square feet	6 00
Painting, including materials and labor, per square yard, each coat	05
Carpenters' labor, per day	3 00
Masons' and plasterers' labor, per day	3 00

Following will be found a somewhat detailed description of the attractive

PERSPECTIVE.

country house design illustrating this article:

General Dimensions: Width, including veranda, 53 feet; depth, including veranda and kitchen extension, 49 feet.



FIRST FLOOR.

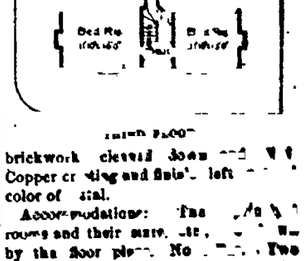
Heights of stories: First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet 6 inches; third story, 8 feet.

Exterior Materials: Foundation, [illegible] nearly to grade [illegible] covered with [illegible] plain; tower, dormers, gable [illegible] shingles; cresting and finials, copper.

Exterior Finish: Principal [illegible] for painting. Soft wood [illegible] and back stairs. Hard wood [illegible] first to second story. All interior work finished with hard oil.

SECOND FLOOR.

Color: Shingles on side walls of [illegible] story, tower and all dormers brown [illegible] stain. Shingles on roofs of main [illegible] tower and main house dipped red [illegible] coated dark red. All shingles of third story where covered by veranda roofs, and backs of veranda architrave, stained [illegible]. Trim, and all cornices and other woodwork, dark brown. Gutters [illegible] roof projections drab. Gutters [illegible] finished with hard oil. Veranda floors and ceilings, oiled [illegible], red. All



THIRD FLOOR.

brickwork cleaned down [illegible] Copper cresting and finials left color of metal.

Accommodations: The [illegible] rooms and their uses are [illegible] by the floor plans. No [illegible] Two rooms and hallway in rear [illegible] Combined front and back [illegible] second floor space. Laundry with set tubs back of kitchen [illegible] water-closet off rear porch. [illegible] dining room.

Cost, 11896, not [illegible] general average.

Possible Modifications: [illegible] story [illegible] placed under a part of the house. Dining [illegible] second story front [illegible] and sliding doors [illegible] Second story of [illegible]

NAST IN WASHINGTON.

The Great Cartoonist Carries His Crayon to the Capitol.

Impressed by Some Personages to Whom He is Introduced.

His Crayon Gets to Work with Astonishing Results.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890 BY NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.]

I was sauntering down Pennsylvania avenue, musing upon the misfortune of knowing too much, trying to wish myself back to those happy days when I

"WHERE IS THE CAPITOL."

came to Washington an innocent stranger and was filled with pleasurable emotions by the grandeur and beauty of its scenes, awed in the presence of its great men and startled to excitement by standing face to face with those who shape the course and destiny of this the greatest Nation that the history of man has ever known. I was wandering along in this reflective state of mind when I was addressed by a short, interesting-looking man.

"Pardon me, sir," he said; "can you tell me where the Capitol is?"

Could I tell him where the Capitol is? I, whose profession it is to know not only every cranny of that labyrinthine structure, but the secret aims and purposes of those men who are sent here to occupy it! I looked pityingly down upon the stranger and he blushed and doffed his hat as if he feared he had unwittingly interrupted the ponderous meditations of some great mind.

"Why, this is the Capitol," I said, when I recovered.

"I am going to the Capitol," I said; "I will show you the way."

"I will follow you," said he, in a meek voice.

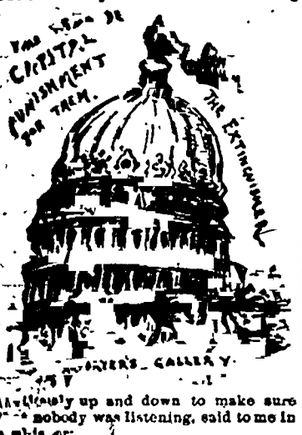
We took the Capitol, and I, as I walked along, he modestly stepped behind me to fall in behind me.

I soon learned to feel more at ease when I learned him who I was and begged him to walk beside me.

By the time we had reached the Capitol we were in terms of chance acquaintanceship. He told me that his name was Nast, and that he sometimes painted pictures for the illustrated periodicals. I told him that I thought I had heard of him somewhere, and it did not do to place him and to hasten our acquaintance.

"Is this is the Capitol of the great United States?" he said, standing with his hat in his hand, looking up in admiration of the scene. "My, my, I do love to stand in person before the Capitol itself."

We just stood there, a big, [illegible] man with a loud voice and a [illegible] passed us and seconded [illegible]. Nast drew me into an out of the way nook and, after looking



A MAIN DOOR-KEEPER.

furtively up and down to make sure that nobody was listening, said to me in a whisper:

"Something is going to happen today."

"What is it?"

"I don't know," said he, "but something about the Government is going to be radically changed. You saw that big [illegible]?"

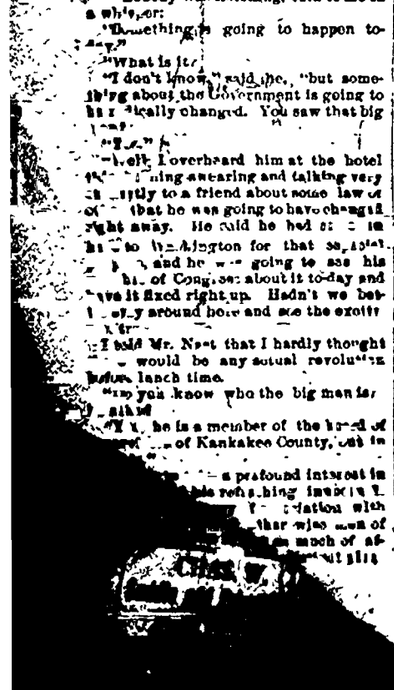
"Well, I overheard him at the hotel talking and swearing and talking very earnestly to a friend about some law or other that he was going to have changed right away. He said he had come to Washington for that special purpose, and he was going to see his friend of Congress about it to-day and have it fixed right up. Hadn't we better go around here and see the excitement?"

I told Mr. Nast that I hardly thought there would be any actual revolution before lunch time.

"Do you know who the big man is?" he asked.

"Yes, he is a member of the board of trustees of Kankakee County, out in Illinois."

"Why, I have a profound interest in this refreshing innocence of [illegible] relation with the inner wise men of the nation, so much of affectionate [illegible] in spite



of himself. We had strolled up and down for some time, when I noticed that nobody was listening, and I said to him in a whisper:

"Something is going to happen today."

"What is it?"

"I don't know," said he, "but something about the Government is going to be radically changed. You saw that big [illegible]?"

"Well, I overheard him at the hotel talking and swearing and talking very earnestly to a friend about some law or other that he was going to have changed right away. He said he had come to Washington for that special purpose, and he was going to see his friend of Congress about it to-day and have it fixed right up. Hadn't we better go around here and see the excitement?"

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GERMANY'S MAD KINGS

Castelar Compares William II to Cæsar of Rome.

The Spanish Republican Pronounces the Kaiser Insane.

Observations on Bismarck, Frederick and the Williams.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

MADRID, April 23. The recent acts of the young emperor of Germany are those of a downright madman. Nowadays one dares not express himself too strongly, for every act out of the common is straightway attributed, alike by medical men and the public generally, to a nervous affection. According to the new physiological psychology every great poet, scientist, artist or orator is a madman. I do not think that is so. But I do think that the position of an absolute monarch is calculated to induce madness. In medicine, the vertigo caused by great heights is well known. It requires a strong head to look down from on high without turning giddy. Among the Austrians, the eccentricity of Maximilian was put down to a weak head. The avowed madness of Charles the Bold, that of Doña Juana of Castile, Don Juan of Portugal and Don Sebastian are cases in point. It explains alike the retirement to Juste of the great Spanish emperor and the recent tragic death of Arch Duke Rudolph in his castle at Meyerling. But the enemies and rivals of the Austrians, the princes of the house of Brandeburgh, have little to envy them. We except the marvellous genius of Frederick the Great, acknowledged by all men. But his father, when he persecuted him despite his genius, and when he coupled the Pomeranian Grenadiers with robust country-women in order to obtain a generation of gigantic soldiers, was he not mad?

And mad too, was the great grandfather of the present German emperor, Frederick William III. who insisted on uniting the Protestant churches and celebrating the union, then called the Evangelical union. A man of greater learning than talent, richer in religious ideas than in political aptitude; a theological writer devoted to publishing works on transcendental problems of theogony, proud of his absolute authority and bent on turning it into a spiritual instrument, he worked incessantly for the prosperity of the traditional religion and for the union of the two Protestant churches, divided by an unfathomable gulf of enmity. Inconsiderate, like all demented persons, he rejected as worthless the natural scruples of the clergy and the faith of the believers, insisting foolishly on a close bond between the chuches, drawing up codes and liturgies which he first essayed in private synods and afterwards introduced into the central synods, but without reflection, without sense or judgment.

The illustrious thelogian Schleiermacher, who held that religion dwelt in the spirit and not in the state, depended on the ministry of thinkers and not on that of kings, seeing the monarch so superficial and so pedantic, and opposing the learned doctors, as if his words were dogmas and his court a council, resolved to resist such extravagancies and spoke eloquently against these acts of folly and aggression; and, having assembled his pastors, he prohibited, with all the dignity of Ambrosius before Theodosius, the entrance of heaven to the earthly powers, as God had guarded it for the spirit. The king, in his madness, took no heed of such reprobation but composed a sort of religious programme, called by him the royal liturgy, and made up of scraps from the old church literature.

But a step further went Frederick William IV., brother of the late William I. This was a positive case of staviism, when he tried to win over the minds of the rational pantheistic school, represented by Hegel, to the mystical school of pantheism, represented by Schelling; having recourse to rescripts, pensions, persecution of some and protection of others, as if he were back in the times in which a rescript of Julian Constantine and Theodosius sufficed to change the religious creeds of the entire universe.

Now, in the same way that a king of Prussia coupled his grenadiers with the country girls, and a second Prussian monarch, the Lutheran church with the church of Calvin; and a third Prussian monarch the philosophy of Hegel with that of Schelling, the reigning emperor wants to marry the socialism of the chair with the socialism of revolution. Such an undertaking is simply the result of the madness inspired by a throne. Proof enough and to spare have the emperor given during his short lifetime, of a disordered intellect. Bear in mind the cruelty of his conduct toward his illustrious and unhappy father; his mania of rushing restlessly hither and thither; his love of mediæval, warlike religious ceremonies, resembling those that the Bavaria king, Louis, engaged in to the Wagner's music; the incoherent in which eccentricity is combined with vulgarity; the fits of frenzy starlit nights, or on the sparkling the propensity for mysticism with his predilection for Russian; the habit of donning a hundred uniforms, affecting so many and forms as the antique gods in metamorphoses.

This explains the recent labor conin search of a social uniformity incompatible with the laws which regulate the universe. Easier would it be to give a uniformly mild climate to all countries, to concentrate all zones in one and the same spot, than to render uniform the conditions of work in the burning tropics and the polar circles; to impose the same conditions on labor; to confound the workman of Valencia, bathed in ether and the scent of orange blossoms, with the Westphalian miner, steeped in the black and chilly bowels of the earth. This sort of economic Volapuk is conceivable in the apostles of perpetual peace, a corollary of the dogma of international arbitrage, of the abolition of despotism; but spoken by those who have waged the most destructive war of our age; who retain Alsace and Lorraine; who maintain a general armament under whose weight the whole of Europe bends, it appears to me a blasphemy and a mockery.

I remember how one day Napoleon, the Little, who agitated Europe with his social and military innovations, convoked a congress to establish the foundations of the future peace of our Europe, and how nobody took any notice of it. A similar rebuke would well merited at this hour by the Caesarism, pretorianism, anti semitism, socialism and materialism spread over our continent—thanks to the hateful and the hated German hegemony.

The excessive disproportion between the young emperor's intellectual faculties and the functions he is called upon to perform in the empire has acted upon his nerves and accounts for the inconsistency of his conduct. Compare his military utterances in his interviews with the pulissant of the earth, and in his conversations with General Haldersee, to the mystic speeches in Brandeburgh and his latest imperial letters; consider all this and you will perceive that it amounts to madness. There is no occasion for William to feel hurt should he be informed of my judgment of his judgment. Let him bear in mind that the best brains and the brightest spirits have suffered a similar fate under similar circumstances. Few historians have solved the enigma of the motives that determined the immolation and sacrifice of Cæsar by Roman patricians like Brutus, Cassius and others, who had followed him from Pharsalia and had placed the fate of Rome in his hands. They entered on that terrible conspiracy and committed that atrocious crime because a grievous experience had taught them that Cæsar was mad. And in fact, the doubt and anxiety he had undergone on the celebrated field of Munda, when fighting the last of the republicans, had turned his brain. "Everywhere," said Cæsar, "I prayed for victory, but at the battle of Munda I prayed for life." The having seen death face to face showed him the precariousness of our human existence and impelled him to fill up with extraordinary achievements the space of time that lay between the day of his doubtful victory and that of his certain end. To find kings in his suite; peoples under his yoke; the senate at his feet; the gods themselves descended from the altars and mixing with his courtiers; all resistance overcome, virtue vanquished, humanity turned into a flock, and all rights trampled on; the very heavens placed like a diadem on his tyranny; the city which had given birth to the men of the republic, henceforward bringing forth the slaves of Cæsarism—all this caused Cæsar to consider himself to be above all human weakness and exempt from death. He deemed himself above the mechanical laws which govern the world; above the moral laws which govern man. Such were the articles of faith, the poison of which destroyed his reason. And the gravity of his error lay in his incapacity to distinguish between what is possible and what is impossible. He projected a code of Roman laws that should be imposed on the whole world; a temple in the field of Mars that should be consecrated to all the known gods, a harbor that should receive the vessels of all seas; an encyclopædic library, on the sacred hills, that should contain all the productions of the human mind; an appeal to all the races of the globe to embrace his ideas in order that a new spirit might arise in the universe. It contemplated a redress of the wrongs inflicted by his mother country, Rome, in the ardor of battle and the pride of triumph; a resurrection of the victims, such as Corinth and Carthage, that had fallen on the altars of the people; a union of the continents; a peregrination from the shores of Asia Minor to the shores of the Caspian sea, and a return, after having saluted the Indies and Macedonia, by the eastern confines of the barbarous world, and once back in his empire, the assemblage therein of Slavs, Scythians, Mongols, Sarmatians and Germans, by the aid of whom he hoped to found the new humanity and prepare the advent of the new world fancies whose realization would have demanded the lives and energies of a thousand generations.

Now, if not an identical, it is an analogous case with the new Cæsar, raised by the caprice of heredity, to a pinnacle, at a very early age. He struck at his father, eager to hurry him off into eternity and take his place. He fled from the sight of his mother's grief, as did her sons from the unhappy and innocent Jocasta. And finding himself in possession of a throne, gained at such a price, he thinks it imperative on him to do something as colossal as was achieved by his grandfather, whose image is deeply imprinted in his heart and ever before his eyes. He might enter on warfare. But Russia is a hindrance to him in the east, as are the French in the west and the Slavs in the south. Confined by these stern realities to his empire, the dreams of winning over the workmen of the world and proclaiming himself king of the laborers; a sort of Charlemagne, achieving just as the earlier monarch defended the catholic idea against barbarous tribes and families, against anarchical kings and pagans, the social redemption of mankind by methods wholly socialistic.

But the emperor fails to perceive that, whereas abstract ideas, which are pliable, suffice for speech, concrete realities, very recalcitrant to luminous and pure ideals, are required for action. To lose sight of this is to give proof that one is seriously out of joint. And it is this mental infirmity in William II which explains the inexplicable dismissal of Bismarck. God has halved the Germanic mind; German intelligence is represented by the illustrious chancellor, Bismarck; the will of Germany, by the iron emperor, William. Will that is not guided by intelligence is lost and bewildered in the mazes of life. Intelligence that is not seconded by will lose itself in abstractions. William I. had faith in the chancellor's intelligence and the chancellor believed in the power of the emperor's will. It is owing to this dove talling of the faculties possessed by the two mighty personages that thought and act interpenetrated each other and bore such excellent fruit. William I. and Chancellor Bismarck could no more be divided in Germany than will and intelligence can afford to be sundered in our natures. But death put an end to this companionship. Intelligence is now separated from will. The emperor who knew how to accomplish all that was necessary without reflection, has been replaced by two successors, Frederick, III. and William II.; a liberal philosopher and a socialist visionary, who dream and do not act.

Bismarck accomplished great things from his natural genius and from the affectionate regard which the grandfather had transmitted to the grandson. Furthermore, the chancellor, made aware during the sickness of Frederick III of the injury done to his views and aims by the liberal doctrines, had inoculated young William with the aversion felt by all consummate statesmen for perilous abstractions. If Bismarck hoped to find in William II the firm will of his grandfather he must now have abandoned such hopes. A Victor Emmanuel worked with Cavour, a Francis Joseph with Deack, an Alexander II with Gorischakoff and a William of Hohenzollern with his minister Bismarck. But these men cannot be resuscitated, such natures spring up in all places, but, like extinct species they are not reproduced. Humberte, Rudolph, Alexander III, William II, the king of Belgium and the king of Portugal no more resemble their predecessors than does Queen Christina in my own country resemble her dangerous husband Alfonso XII. Bismarck, conscious of this, and perceiving that the correct attitude and well balanced spirit of his old lord and master had been replaced by a demeanor manifestly incorrect, resolved, in the first instance, to give up the ministry of commerce, of which he was the economical representative, and finally, the chancellorship of which he was the political representative. If he means to assist at his own funeral, to witness with his own eyes the blank he leaves in the German nation, he must be prepared for disappointment. Geniuses resemble the sun in that they give light and heat without reflection; they are like the sun also in that they stand alone in their respective systems.

And here I feel tempted to tell a story, very appropriate at this juncture. As a certain devotee, on Holy Tuesday, forbore from weeping during the sermon of the passion, a sorely afflicted and weeping companion, asked to know the reason of such indifference. He replied: "I know that the Lord is to arise from the dead on the morrow."

Once again we must make the hackneyed remark, that where Bismarck is there also is the head of Germany. It is impossible for the inexperienced, the hare-brained William to stand alone, so long as his master lives. His imperial fancy oscillates between the anti Jewish creeds and the dreams of collectivism; he preaches now a Lutheran sermon and anon an atheistic doctrine; his imagination leads him to impersonate now a John of Leyden and presently a Frederick Redbeard; his arbitrary habit of mind and his untried youth lead him to exaggerate all things and to think all things feasible. Amidst the brusque changes of his moral temperature one never knows whether he means to lead us to a European war or to a revolutionary commune. In Denmark, he shows like a Hamlet; in Italy like a Conradin; equally disposed to show irreverence to the pope as to effect compromises with the Jesuits. As favorable to apocalyptic communications as to anti-socialist laws, William can never be detached from Bismarck until the day when implacable death shall call away the statesman.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

AN INDIAN FESTIVAL

Described by an Aunts Observer.

[By Telegraph.]

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 24. Probably the low and most degraded tribe of Indians that exist in America are those who are called "Diggers" in English, but what their name may be among other Indian nations I do not know.

They are found for the most part in the intermediate section of California known as the southern mines, though small clusters and numbers of them live in Kern river valley. They are nomadic, and during the summer season go up into the rich valleys of the Sierra Nevada mountains, there always being one or two families in Yosemite, where their presence makes a picturesque point in the scenery. They are also to be found in large numbers on the hills about Murphy's camp and Angel's camp in Calaveras county, and their presence is by no means desired by the inhabitants.

While I was in Angel's camp the annual Harvest Home festival took place, and the first sight was of a long string of Diggers, "bucks" and "squaws," in their best clothes and war paint, though I doubt if any Digger would fight on any provocation. The squaws wore dresses of the most brilliant colored calico, with a shawl over their shoulders and wild flowers stuck in their hair. The women had small gourds or even tin pans on which they drummed. The "bucks" had little wood whistles on which they piped. The men were dressed in all the toggery they could find, and turkey feathers were used as decorations, with the addition of red, white, yellow and black paint.

They pranced through the streets, halting before each house until a young girl, who was really quite pretty, held out an old tin dipper for contributions. Everybody nearly, with the exception of good natured Californians, threw in a few coins, and when they had made the rounds of Angel's they went to Murphy's camp and got about in as much money as they could. When this had been done the money was carefully counted by a committee of three, and they tied it up in a sack, and all went back to their camp.

The next morning when the "general store" of Murphy's was opened the whole tribe were already sitting around the door. This was a sign that they intended to make a purchase. A whole family will sit hours around a store before deciding upon the making of even a trifling purchase, and expect to be entertained with meat and drink by the proprietor. Just before sundown two chief men went in and bought a gallon of rum, another of whisky, a few pounds of sugar and coffee, a few pounds of beans and some biscuit and ginger bread and salt. Then they filed to the butcher's and bought almost a whole beef, which needless to the woman took charge of, and all went back to their camp. It was not till the next morning that the fun began to begin, and it was kept up three days. The men simply gorged themselves and kept stupid with drink, while the women cooked and stored food. They had also a dead quantities of fish.

O. J. C.

How He Lost a Bride.

The sartorial difficulties of a young man in Warsaw are worthy of note. The gallant Pole was to marry, but the tailor did not send home the wedding suit in time. The lover would not present himself in old clothes, and while he waited a rival stole in and secured the prize. Now the unhappy bachelor is suing the tailor for damages against the tailor whose negligence lost him a bride.

ABOUT THE NYES.

With Casual Remarks Regarding the Astor Family.

A Few Suggestions for the Benefit of the Salvation Army,

And Those Liable to be Hit with a Kodak Camera.

[Copyright, 1890, by E. W. Nye.]

Astoria sits enthroned at the mouth of the mighty Columbia. She is a good town and reminds me some of Heidelberg. We played there against the Salvation Army and Smith's Bile Beans. The Salvation Army on the coast this spring is doing rather a rocky business. They are mostly carrying on a guerilla warfare in their business. They seem to be on neutral ground, giving most of their attention to supplies. Instead of doing a general, devil defying street act and trying to scare old Satan by means of a tambourine and two homely women, why don't they take in washing occasionally, including their own?

PLAYING AGAINST SALVATIONISTS.

When they know the great adversary of souls as well as I do they will not try to scare him with cross eyed women or hive him and his hosts by beating the tambourine, the sackbut and the lendlord. Humanity, charity, soft soap and unselfishness will do more toward giving Satan "that tired feeling" than all the loud and onion flavored hosannas of misguided men and blearing women, who seek to harass the hosts of hell with a bass drum while their own children, with empty stomachs and unlaundried noses, weep at home.

But I was speaking of Astoria. I bought a perpendicular lot there, with pockets in it and brackets for holding farm implements. Astoria was settled in 1811 by Mr. Astor, whose family are said to be people of means. His descendants live in New York and are among our best people. The Astors and the Nyes are quite thick. They often borrow dishes of us when they have company come in suddenly on them. While our ancestors were catching whales, the Astors were catching "mushrats." The elder Astor was prospered, however, more than the elder Nye, for when petroleum began to squirt through the ground our folks had to hire out to Capt. Kidd, while the Astors did well in the fur, pelt and green hide business.

Astoria is really a good city and shows much thrift and enterprise. The Astor family would do a very commendable act by establishing a library or some permanent institution there worthy of themselves and the thriving town. There are 9,000 people in Astoria. The canned salmon is caught all along here, and the low sob of the steamer echoes back from the rich green velvety moss which upholsters the high steep banks, while ever and anon the wail of the sawmill calls forth the sympathetic tears of the highly saturated sky, and the beautiful hills in their fir trimmed garments give back an answering sigh.

While I was there the president issued his annual message, warning the seal poachers to go right away from there. By law he has to do this every year or lose his pay. I wish I could get a chance to write a message for the president one year, or, still better, prepare the speech of the queen for parliament. Just one would do me. I presume it would also do everybody else. But it would be its merits. I would write a speech for the queen which, if she could memorize it and get some good elocutionist to fix some suitable gestures for it, would attract and draw forth comment anyhow.

Instead of giving the long whiskered and rather trite facts about being at peace with the various foreign dynasties that I had married into, I would give a whole lot of bright family gossip such as must come to the ear of an old lady in such a position of trust and confidence as she occupies, and I would work in little society notes and a department called "The Man About Town." The annual message of the president, too, is open to criticism. Local hits about Washington would make the document far more juicy and generally read. Instead of going on with six or seven columns of nonpareil advice and suggestions to congress as to what to do during the coming session, I would boil it down to five lines by saying: "Gentlemen, you may go home and do your electioneering if you please, instead of coming to Washington to do it. Leave your address with us and I will see that your salaries are sent to you."

The salmon industry is not so profitable now as it used to be. A salmon that used to cost 25 cents now costs $1.25 to the cannery, so it is a question with them whether they can can or not. Yet I suppose that after a certain manner, a man might do well in a salmon cannery.

All styles of business, however, on the river and Sound seem to be doing well. If we do not mention the canneries, there are the pineries, tanneries, fisheries, cattleries, drinkeries and tonsorieries. I do not know how the real estate men in Astoria are, but certainly their lots, many of them at least, lead an upright life.

I just heard of a young man in Portland who came up with us on the steamer California along with other things. He bounced a good deal in social circles after he got home about how good a sailor he was, and made quite a hero of himself. He made fun of his fellow passengers a great deal, and proceeded to be the life of the party. After awhile a young lady in the group began to look over some photographs and stereoscopic views. Gradually she artlessly got the attention of the rest, and then she produced one which showed the young man board ship, exchanging his views with the ocean. The picture spoke for itself with no uncertain sound.

He had forgotten about there being a Kodak on board.

I sometimes think that science will eventually make prevarication utterly impossible, but while there is still sunlight and a Kodak left to us we may hope for the best. Yours truly quite cheerfully,

E. W. NYE.

above, which was told to me by a man in whom I had formerly the utmost confidence.

A curious feature of the shore along the banks of the Columbia is the wood flume. It is a long trough cut V shape and supported by high poles, making a long schute, sometimes extending for miles up the inaccessible hills and topping the almost inexhaustible pine woods which cover the bluffs. Eight or ten inches of water will do the work of a hundred teams in scooting the fire wood down these hills, and in fact in most places wagons could not be used at all. It is a beautiful sight to the tenderfoot. Cords and cords of two and four foot wood come down these flumes to the steamboat landing, wet and surprised, but otherwise in good order.

In Portland I met an actor who had just returned from Alaska. He says that Alaska as yet is not a good show place. He saw the country, however. I asked him how the scenery was and other works of creation. He said they were "very clever." I had never heard the works of God indorsed so heartily by an actor before, and so I speak of it here. I do it in order to prove that many of the unkind criticisms we hear relative to the creation are really unjust, and arise from a feeling of envy and jealousy worthy only of smaller minds. A truly great man will not try to belittle others. No matter whether we are trying to construct solar systems or elevate the American stage, nothing can be gained by the exhibition of a small jealousy.

Do not order broiled oysters in Portland, Oregon. Other victuals are reasonable in price and well prepared, but there is no economy in buying broiled oysters. I paid sixty cents for six broiled oysters, and each one was smaller than a collar button. On the coast the clam is the Ward McAllister of nautical circles. He grows to an enormous size, and is arrogant to a degree. I saw in San Francisco a clam shell which had been used for years as a horse block—that is, I saw a man who said he saw it. His name was Samuel Post Davis, and a letter addressed to him at Carson, Nevada, will call forth a pleased and happy response.

At Tacoma I saw several of the Siwash tribe of Indians. I paused to scrutinize them more carefully. Especially a bright young Alfarita squaw with white teeth and black eyes. They had been blacked by her husband, I presume. But she was quite pretty, and therefore a great curiosity among the Siwashes, who are a low, trifling set.

I looked at her earnestly until she came timidly toward me with a large, wet mackerel in one hand and a blood curdling oath in the other. Then I fled to Mr. Lacy: "We will now go and look at those lots of yours, if you are not too busy." He said perhaps that would be the better plan, so we trudged away.

The Chinooks are a more peaceable people, fond of out door sports and Holland gin. Their lives are spent mostly in their canoes, which gives them wonderful depth of chest and a paucity of legs which is quite remarkable. One of them looks very robust as he rows, as he rows, but when on land he goes, with his ten converging toes, it would make you sure to grin at the way his toes turn in.

On the shore.

And his string halt style of walk, and his Waterbury talk make you smile. For his knees are out of plumb, even when he's out of rum, and his language knocks you dumb.

Evermore.

When George Francis Train got ready to go around the world a few weeks ago, making Tacoma the starting point, it was suggested that he take with him Queen Duodecimo, daughter of old Chief Seattle, Duchess of Yamhill, and heir to the throne of Puyallop. She is now over 90 years of age, and no longer cursed by the fatal gift of beauty, but she said that her parents were both dead, and in their absence she certainly would not consent to take such a journey with a man of whom she knew very little indeed. She said that there was already scandal enough in royal families elsewhere without any contributions from her family. The queen then took a small bite of Piper Heidsieck tobacco and declared the audience at an end. As she swept proudly

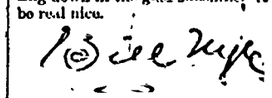
ALFARITA, THE INDIAN MAID.

out of the room, cutting another notch in her scepter, she resumed her pail of clams, and, as she moved off down town, she looked every inch a queen. More prosperous monarchies may learn a valuable lesson from the conduct of this gentle savage, who, divested of her kingdom and most of her reigning clothes, yet scorns to give the tongue of scandal a lick at her.

I saw her briefly one day not long since. She wore a slightly soiled, white woolen toboggan cap and an air of chastened melancholy. Also a red and white ingrain rug with fringe on it. Her teeth have fallen by the way side, but she is still vigorous, and as a charmer has few equals on the Sound. The Chinooks are not a warlike people, but they still retain their true nobility of Indian character which bestows upon the women the inalienable right to bear the children and do the light housework, such as killing hogs, digging wells, cutting cordwood and breaking steers.

Some of these Indians are quite ingenious. Yesterday I saw one whose Michael Angelo trousers were retained in place by means of a bright, new elastic trusses. It was all he could do to keep from betraying his pride and being offensively haughty, but he did. His daughter Multnomah was selling soft shell crabs on a falling market; also shrimps and other curios. It is customary for bright young tourists to converse with these red brothers and sisters. Most always, however, they are led to regret it. The Indian does not shine as a conversationalist, but for powerful word painting, strength of diction and general scope of fishmonger slander he easily gets the best of the argument. I rarely argued with an Indian. Even when I lived among the more hostile Sioux I was the same way. I believe in giving every man the right to his own views, even though they may differ from my own.

The Siwash is also a plain spoken person, and knowing that he can never be elected president any way, he is not afraid to express himself. It must be a pleasant life to lead. You just get up in the morning when you get ready and put on your quilt petticoat and you [illegible] got it on all right and then you go cheerfully about the duties of the day by sitting down in the glad sunshine. It must be real nice.



The Result of Compromise.

"How are the Stilkens coming on since their marriage?"

"Very well indeed; they couldn't be happier."

"A match like that shows the value of harmony of tastes. She played the piano and he sang."

"Yes, but as Stilkens, the week after the ceremony, proposed that if she gave up her playing he wouldn't sing any more, there isn't a better satisfied couple to be found in six counties. And all their old friends are beginning to visit them again." Philadelphia Times.

Beware.

Miss Riverside. Before I'd be a Fauntleroy!

Mr. Westend—Before I'd be my grandmamma!—Puck.

He Did Not Get Enough.

Gilbooly. The bigger fool a man is the more luck he has.

Gus De Smith. What causes you to make that remark?

"You know Tom Beasly?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has married a widow worth $50,000."

"Humph! If he had had luck in proportion to his stupidity he would have had a million at least." Texas Siftings.

He Left.

De Slow (one of the imperturbables) Aw, by Jawve, a chap rushed out on me last night and swore he'd take my life.

Brownstun. And what did you do?

De Slow (lazily). Told him, by Jawve, he couldn't take my life any easier than I took it myself, and he left. Must have known me, eh, Brownstun? Washington Star.

Interpreting the Law.

Johnny Badmatch (excitedly). Say, come quick. Ma an' pa are fightin' terribly up to de house. Come on, will you, and sep'rate 'em!

Policeman. I cannot.

"Why not?"

"It's a crime to part man and wife." Lawrence American.

A Big Block.

"There was a big block on Fifth street today."

"Indeed! Horse cars, carriages?"

"No!"

"Wagons?"

"No, the Odd Fellows' block." Lawrence American.

A Great Game.

"It is queer in baseball. When a man is released he is no longer leased."

"And when he resigns he withdraws his resignation."

"By George! it's a wonderful game." —New York Sun.

Anxious to Save It.

Teddy Sacht. Aw, Crawley, where are you going in such a hurry?

Chawley Smith. I'm going home for my dog. There is a man drowning in the river. Ta-ta. Judge.

Not a Proper Question.

Schoolboy (poring over his lesson) Father, what language do they speak in Chili?

Father. What the language spoken in Chili, my son, the proper language spoken in Chili is do you find that question in the book you are studying, my son?

Schoolboy. No, but I thought I'd like to know.

Father (severely). Then don't ask it, my son. If it isn't in the book it isn't proper for you to know. Chicago Tribune.

A Hitch in the Performance.

"What's the matter?" asked the stage manager, who noticed that something was going wrong during the grave digging scene in "Hamlet."

"It's the first grave digger," whispered Horatio. "He says that unless the manager sends him back the price of a square meal right away, he's going to eat the leaf of bread that they're using for Yorick's skull." Washington Post.

Not Entirely Disinterested.

"Who is that benevolent looking man giving away marbles to boys?"

"He is a clothier."

"I suppose he gives them to the lads because he is fond of young folks?"

"Oh, no; he does it because he knows they will wear the knees of their pants out playing with them." Chicago Times.

A Gift.

Lady (second floor front). What's this?

Messenger (from drug store). Some "rough on rats."

Lady. Gracious alive, I didn't order any.

Messenger. The man in the next room bought it, and told me to bring it up and tell you to give it to the baby. Jester.

A Lost Art.

He. My dear, I understand that the dime museum is exhibiting a woman who is 150 years old.

She. Well, what of it?

He. I was thinking, my dear, you might go see her and ask her how to make pumpkin pie. New York Weekly.

All the Qualifications.

"I have an aunt who is very unfortunate," said Maude. "She is slightly deaf and very near sighted."

"Gracious!" responded Mamie. "What a lovely chaperone she would make." Washington Post.

Couldn't Be Denied.

Mrs. Brown. What made you make a face behind my back?

Little Johnnie. Why, ma, you didn't think I was fool enough to do it before your face, did you? Epoch.

Strong Proof.

Purveyor. Mr. Swellips, I am all in the dark about you.

Mr. Swellips (coyly)—I wonder you don't—stop the usual privilege, then. Burlington Free Press.

[illegible]

"Was Washington a polished writer?"

"Well, he used to knock the king's English silly." Life.

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" " " pints	1 50	" " pints	[illegible]
Budweiser Beer, 1 doz. pints	1 00	Hock, 1 doz quarts	[illegible]
Milwaukee Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 50	" " pints	[illegible]
" " " pints	1 50	Fine California Wine	[illegible]
Golden Pilsener Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 25	Port, per gallon	[illegible]
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Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado Springs.

AMERICANS IN ITALY.

A Well Known Artist on the Attractions of Rome.

Souvenirs of Hawthorne, Hiram Powers and Others.

How Hume the Medium was Exposed by Browning.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

FLORENCE, April 20. The prettiest thing in the Borghese Gardens, at Rome, is invisible save to lovers of the "The Marble Faun," whose eyes beat thither the scene of the sylvan dance. For these Donatello again snatches the tambourine of the strolling musicians and makes the magical music at which Miriam's mysterious burden rolls off, and she, and various rambler in the gardens, are drawn to join in the mad dance which the faun had begun. An English lord is dancing with a Roman domestic; the French soldiers, the Swiss gardemen, the herdsmen of the Campagna, finding partners among the plebeian damsels, are seized with the terpsichorean contagion. For one fine moment the Golden Age comes back. Then the music ceases; the anxious Miriam resumes her burden of care; its shadow falls on her lover's face; the tourists, the peasants, the guardsmen, return to their countries and their tasks. The merry circle meets no more forever.

One sees carriages from the hotels pausing here and there in the gardens that the tourists, book in hand, may identify the glade where the glad scene occurred. "This must be the spot," cries Rose, "it is so full of warm sunshine." "No," answers Lily, "it was over there in the low sward; there is the stone bench on which the musicians sat." "Fly young friends," says a comparative mythologist, "it is all a solar myth; the sun is the tambourine which has set all these antics—nids and children dancing and our carriages wheeling."

The mythologist may be partly right; but he might fairly enlarge the gardens to all Italy, and add to his solar tambourine the harmonies of all nature—the blue sky, the gentle wind, the palms and oranges and the white statues, the glowing pictures, which also gather the sunshine of many seas. And, as for the dancers, their circle is in every hotel in Italy. Each has selected the spot where he or she feels certain that the sylvan dance goes on where earthlier Miriams may momentarily forget their woes, and Donatellos escape from foolishness. In the hotels are gentlemen and ladies from all parts of the world; they make little picnic parties together, and are friendly as if they had known each other years before. There is a English aristocrat, in half-flirtation with the pretty Scotch lassie he met at table d'hote (a Glasgow merchant's daughter traveling with her aunt), enjoys his freedom; two days hence he leaves for India, and our gallant newly wed waiter, with his quick eye for fitness, will place beside her a succession of new partners, until she returns to take her veil of Scottish mist, and be seen no more by her chance acquaintances. Not far off sits an American girl who is not so ready to have the dance end; she has crushed with her golden brown hair a young Italian count in uniform, and is shrewdly estimating whether he and his title are worth the large cheque which lies potential in the safe of her millionaire father.

In the fortuitous circle of our "Hotel Washington," in Florence, the most striking figure, perhaps, is Buffalo Bill," or, rather, I should say, Colonel Cody; for although Buffalo Bill may appear in his show as a theatrical personage, Colonel Cody is in private a low voiced simple gentleman perhaps a little burdened by the inevitable grandeur of his form and long hair. In conversation with him, I expressed regret that he had not exhibited his show in the Colosseum. It would have been so picturesque to see the Wild West, the tamed savages, displaying their comparative gentleness in the arena so long steeped in gladiatorial and martyred blood. He told me that he had offered a large price for the Colosseum, but it could not be managed, partly I suppose on account of excavations going on in the arena. He also told me that when he had ascended Vesuvius with his Indians, they had been moved, in presence of the smoke and flame, to perform a "medicine making" ceremony. One evening at a theatre where I was present the Indians all trooped in and divided attention with the actors on the stage. The performance was Offenbach's "Orphee aux Enfers;" and it would have been interesting to know what impression penetrated the tobacco cloud before each stolid face from these Italians caricaturing their aboriginal Jupiter (their Great Spirit) and other deities. They gave no sign; they never smiled, but were solemn as if at a funeral. And indeed it was a sort of funeral of dead divinities avoid, the temples they founded, and beside their radiant forms as transfigured by reverent art.

To return from my Wild West episode, let me say that in this beautiful city the "sylvan dance" does not break up so swiftly, nor the circle dissolve so easily, in Rome. For Florence has a way of wooing people from the hotels into her villas. They sat themselves beside the Arno, they wander through the Uffizzi and Pitti galleries, enchanted gardens whose flowers of art never fade and, like the lotos eaters, say, "We will return no more." Why has it they be enveloped in English fog, why be tortured in the current of trade and politics when they can here turn life into a sweet picture [illegible] wandering through it with Dante, Boccaccio, Fra Angelico, Michel Angelo and the rest, for companions?

Today I met an artist, Walter Gould, by accident, and discovered in him a [illegible] whom I knew in boyhood [illegible] passed from our Virginia town. [illegible] where, had he [illegible] fated. [illegible] A[illegible], resting in the cool [illegible] tells [illegible] he came [illegible] to stay two weeks; [illegible] years. [illegible] after [illegible] Virginia. [illegible] town on [illegible]

many beloved friends dead, that he again sought his studio in Florence, with its old pictures, parchments and relics. His eyes now somewhat dim from miniature painting have seen several social circles formed and broken up in Florence. The finest, perhaps, was that which existed when Hawthorne came in 1858, and wrote in Montanto Villa his "Romance of Monti Beni," and the "Sylvan Dance" therein. Walter Gould pointed me out the Trollope Villa.

Thither came the old lady for whose graphic account of her early experiences in the new world Americans were not grateful. She wrote a good many other things too, chiefly novels, but few Americans read them; and perhaps the descendants of those she "trollioned" will be pleased with what a lady here tells me, that the superannuation of the authoress was revealed by her one day expressing wonder, after turning over her own books, who could have written so much rubbish. She was fond of whist and Gould used to play with her, and her son Adolphus and his wife. These resided with her; and when George Eliot was writing "Romola" she was for a time a guest in their villa. Mr. Gould showed me a photograph of the aged Mrs. Trollope, taken surreptitiously while she was dozing on a terrace of her villa. The power and refinement of the face are visible through the furrows of years and adventures. Her vigorous intellect was in decline when about thirty-five years ago, Hume, the spiritualist, made his appearance in Florence. The old lady was fascinated by this sentimental personage and his revelations, and Hume was for some time a guest in her villa.

But he went too far in his researches. He obtained in various quarters a lot of gossip and old scandals, involving various friends of the family, and was imprudent enough to let his spirits rap out this gossip on the tables. I am told that one lady, at whose house he was staying, grew suspicious; observing that in the dark seances the spirits manifested their approach by fanning wind in each face present, she provided each evening, at dinner, a different wine of strong odor; whereupon it was noticed that on one evening the wind smelt of Marsala, the next evening of Chianti, and so on. Hume wore out his welcome at Villa Trollope, and then stayed for a time at Hiram Powers'. Powers was a Swedenborgian, and a natural believer in occultation. The house in which he lived had once been a convent, and it was said to be haunted by a murderer some said by the murdered man who once dwelt there. Of course Hume called up this ghost, who, the widow Powers tells me, once almost tore off her skirt. Unfortunately for Hume Hiram Powers was a wonderfully skillful man; his son, Nicholas Longworth Powers, has shown me a letter in which his father speaks of Hume's trickery in his house. He never (I believe, continued, it would seem, to believe, that Hume possessed preternatural powers. Finally, however, Robert Browning and Adolphus Trollope so exposed Hume's pretentions that he left Florence the monument of his visit being "Mr. Sludge, the medium." Robert Browning once told me that the real revelation made by Hume was of the rarity of consistent reasoning among sensible people. One evening when they were all in a garden some "tongues of flame" were seen hovering over the house. Some of them ascended on the roof and brought some pieces of a sponge dipped in phosphorous, and the wires that upheld them. Hume acknowledged his attempted fraud, saying that the spirits said they would not be able to attend him that evening, and he did not wish to disappoint the company. The hostess merely said, "Go to your room, and on your knees ask forgiveness for this fraud." But she did not dismiss him from the house, nor give up her faith in his occult powers. Mrs. Browning, too, remained a believer in spiritualism, if not in Hume; and Mrs Hawthorne inclined to the same belief. While the Hawthornes were here a medium was "developed" in their family governess, Miss Ada Shepherd. Hawthorne used to say Miss Shepherd is unquestionably honest, but she writes only what is known to us already. The evidence for the spirits he admitted to be strong, but the thing did not take hold of his intellect. "There is a mistake somewhere."

The studio where Hiram Powers worked so long remains just as he left it. Some years before his death I called there and he showed me his artistic children, his Eve, his Greek Slave and other statues, and a great company of busts. Now I find his son, Nicholas Longworth Powers, doing the like good work in the same place. In looking at the father's statues I could trace the growth of his art. When Thorwaldsen visited him he inspected the Eve closely, and Powers apologized for it as "his first work." Thorwaldsen said: "I know good sculptors who would be proud to call it their best." While conversing with the son and his wife, and with the widow Powers, a by no means aged lady, I almost expected to see the door open and the old sculptor again appear, with his cap and blouse, his genial face and twinkling eye. He stands there in marble, and from the shelves around look down the hundred and fifty admirable busts he made. It was like being at an old time reception. Webster, Everett, Longfellow, Bryant, Bellows—but the list would be too long of the personages one meets here. In a neighboring studio the Boston sculptor, Ball, is doing good work, as also his son-in-law, Cooper, of Norfolk, Virginia. Adjacent studios are also occupied by William Green Turner, of Newport, R. I., and Larkin Mead, both doing excellent work. The centre of Mead's studio is occupied by a colossal allegory of the Mississippi. The marble block weighed forty four tons, and smashed the freight car that first attempted to bring it. The large long bearded Neptune-like Father of Waters has a water source leaping beside him, and decorations of Indian corn and other products of his fertilization, including an alligator under his foot. But fundamentally he rests, like the Hindu's earth, on a turtle. It is a noble work, and, when the Mississippi behaves himself somewhat better than he has this year, will be compared for by our mid-western cities. Mead has in his studio gathering dust four panels in relief representing the life of Washington. They have not reached the national monument, but they caused his election as one of the faculty of the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence.

The English and American circle in Florence is as charming as ever. The Hon. J. B. Stallo, late United States minister to Rome, and his family; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher (she is a daughter of Richard Cobden); Mrs. Horner (a sister of Lady Lyell), author of "Walks in Florence;" Mrs. Villari (daughter of Mr White, M. P.), whose husband is a councillor of Florence and a learned man; Lady Hobart, who occupies the Montanto Villa; Sig. and Madame Peruzzi (daughter of the sculptor, W. W. Story; the Marquis and Marquese Spinola, and this lady's father, Jefferson Pagent of Virginia, and her mother (of the Virginia Price family); are some of the names that occur to me.

It is curious to find in this Mr. Jefferson Page, the nearest link to our revolutionary era now living. He is the grandson of old Governor Page of Virginia, Washington's friend. It was that governor who came near being the first bishop. The delegation which waited on him for that purpose was so persistent that Page could only get rid of them by saying solemnly, "I'll be damned if I'll be your bishop!" Jefferson Page was once in the United States navy, and one of the first coast-survey officers. When the secession movement began Cavour invited him to take service under the Italian government, but he would not desert his beloved Virginia. He was with General Robert E. Lee at Richmond, who sent him to Europe to get cruisers. His stories of the attempts to get the ships in England and France are curious enough. When, at last, he started out in command of the "Stonewall", he made for Havana. On arrival there he learned that Lee had surrendered. Since then he and his wife have resided here, where the daughter had married the Marquis Spinola. This grandson of Governor Page is a perfect picture of the old-school Virginia gentleman, and strangely vivacious for one so closely connected with the historic past. His wife's father was one of four men who laid out the city of Louisville, Kentucky. He left his four daughters lots of ground there which they sold for $40,000, but which ten years later were worth a million. One of them married a grandson of George Mason of Gunston Hall; they resided near Mount Vernon, of which Mrs. Page retains vivid memories. Jefferson Page is a cousin of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, who, I believe, is preparing the much needed biography of their ancestor, the governor.

The charm of Florence, which has brought together these cultured people from such diverse regions and associations, has harmonized them. There are no survivals of sectional antagonism, and even the old jealousies between artists are no more known. For myself, however, I could not repress some jealousy, in seeing how insignificant is the grave of Theodore Parker here beside those of other eminent writers. For the cemetery is consecrated by the dust of Mrs Browning, of Landor, of Arthur Clough, and other authors, all fitly honored. But the traveler who knew not that great heart which here ceased to beat in van of humanity's march can learn nothing about it from the plain stone which records merely that one Theodore Parker was born in such a year and died in another. The project of setting here some fit memorial of Parker has long been a subject of correspondence between his English and American friends; and I have good reason to hope that this stone will ere long tell something of the brave American preacher, and perhaps show in bronze his strong typical head and face. Florence winds were rude to him, but gentle and loving hearts were around him here when he died, and still make pilgrimages to his humble grave perhaps the humblest in the world, next to that of George Fox the Quaker in which a great man lies.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Cost of Modern Journalism

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 1. Conjecture and gossip in newspaper circles have lately been exerted as to why Mr. Ballard Smith happened to be on board of the City of Paris at the time of the accident to that steamer. Mr. Smith left New York mysteriously for no ostensible purpose, and, with the exception of his dispatch in regard to the City of Paris, he returned as quietly as he went. The fact that he was there has been regarded as a piece of luck, but it has been pretty generally felt that there was a story back of it. Now it comes out. When the Fassett committee began to turn Tammany upside down The World dispatched Mr. Smith to Europe for the purpose of interviewing Grand Sachem Richard Croker, who is luxuriating in a course of mud baths at Wiesbaden. Mr. Smith no sooner got well out on the billowy Atlantic than The Herald got wind of the object of his mission and cabled the facts to Paris. The cable message arrived there sooner than the big ship did. A Herald man was at once dispatched to Wiesbaden from the Paris office, and an interview was obtained from the great Tammanyite in the mud in Germany in regard to his fellows in the soup in New York. This interview was as promptly cabled back, so that when Mr. Smith arrived in Europe he found himself beaten by The Herald's superior foreign service.

The City of Paris episode made up for that, however, for The World scored a clean beat over all of its esteemed contemporaries in that matter. This affair, trifling in itself, only goes to show to what expense newspapers go to obtain news in these days. To send a man to Europe for the purpose of obtaining a single interview means an expense of at least $3,000 for not over three columns of matter. A thousand dollars a column is a pretty good price to pay for news, especially when there is the chance of not getting it after all.

ALLAN FORMAN.

If the material is washable at all, black dye can practically be rendered a fast color by the help of the salt water bath before the general washing is commenced upon. After such a treatment faded black caused by washing will not occur.

A Wife's Think.

B—o—What do you think of Fanny's [illegible]

J—I think it's plush—Yonkers Gazette.

LETTER ABOUT EXES.

Washington Has Charms That Hold Them Fast.

Especially Fascinating to Those Who Like Society.

Men Who Were Formerly High in Public Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 4. On the floor of the senate the other day I saw no fewer than six ex-senators, hats in hand, chatting with friends and viewing the scenes of their former triumphs or disappointments. Those were Warner Miller, of New York; Thomas J. Clingman, of South Carolina; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi; Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, and Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas. The presence of such a large number of former senators reminded me that one of the odd phases of life in Washington is the plentifulness of "exes." We see "exes" riding by in their carriages, or begging dimes on the street corner. They sit opposite us at dinner, or hang about the barrooms waiting for an invitation to step up and take something.

The "exes" are everywhere, of all ages and colors and previous conditions of official servitude, all excepting the presidency. We have no ex-presidents resident here, though we have any number of men who escaped that great office by the skin of their teeth, and not of their own desire, but owing to circumstances over which they had no control. No former presidents are here, but there are ex-cabinet officers, ex senators, ex-congressmen, ex-commissioners and ex-governors galore; and as for former wearers of the judicial ermine and those who once held martial commands the "judges" and "generals" and "colonels" and "majors" their name is simply legion.

Men who live in the national capital for a time as servants of the people do not like to go away. They are fascinated by the lazy luxuriousness of the life, the beauty of the city and the social opportunities here presented. That form of society which is expressed chiefly in good dinners and large, fertile punch bowls most enthralls the men, while the showy afternoon and evening receptions, the teas and the endless round of drawing rooms keep calling kind the women fast in their toils. "What! leave Washington and go again to the frontier?" exclaimed the pretty wife of an army officer at one of Mrs. Oates' famous receptions last week. "Why, if that is to be my fate I declare I shall commit suicide. Rather than go to the frontier and leave dear, dear Washington I will cut my throat." The pretty woman meant every word of it, too, and she made shivers run around the room by drawing a fruit knife suggestively close to the white skin of her neck. Then she quaffed a glass of punch quaffed it with a laugh, and what had passed for a bit of comedy in the minds of the spectators came to an end. But it was not all comedy with the dashing woman, and her poor husband, the army officer, is out hustling night and day for the influence which may enable him to secure that boon of boons in the service waiting orders at Washington.

"A curious commentary on this fascination of Washington life," said Representative Hitt, who is one of the brilliant conversationalists of the capital, "was afforded by the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. I was then living in the National hotel, which at the close of the war was the fashionable hotel of the city. The house was filled with army officers and their wives, and when the news came from Appomattox and the people in the streets began to shout and cheer and flaunt their flags with joy I stepped up to the parlors to see how happy the ladies were. Imagine my surprise to find three or four of them in tears, and the others looking very sad and solemn. 'What is the matter?' I asked one of them. 'Have you not heard that Gen. Lee has surrendered to Gen. Grant?' 'Yes,' she replied, half crying, 'and that is just the trouble. We know this means the end of the war, and that we must leave Washington and go away to the country to live again,' and then this woman, like several of her sisters, burst into tears. I actually believe," concluded Mr. Hitt, "that half of those gay devotees of society would have been glad to have the war continued a couple of years longer that they might have remained in the whirl of Washington society."

With both men and women fond of Washington life it is not surprising that this is the place in which the "exes" most do congregate. A man once famous and powerful, whom many people thought might himself become president of the United States, now walks or drives the streets of Washington unknown to nearly all who see him. He is a handsome man, with iron gray hair, a fine profile, an intellectual face. His name is Boutwell. "Lawyer Boutwell" he is called by the few who know him—and he was secretary of the treasury under President Grant. He was then a social as well as a political leader, and was seen almost daily at receptions and teas. Now he eschews all such frivolities, and, like the average man of experience and sense, confines his social exploits to the stretching of his legs under the mahogany where there is plenty of good wine and good company.

Plenty of other "exes" of the cabinet may be seen on the streets of Washington. William A. Richardson, who succeeded Mr. Boutwell in the treasury, lives in one of the handsomest houses in Washington, where he is chief justice of the court of claims. Ex-Secretary of War Belknap is one of the best known men in the city of Washington. He grows rounder and jollier and more red in the face as the years go by, and the circle of his friends appears to be continually widening. He is a gastronome, a wit and a story teller. He makes ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year as a claim agent and spends it all. He has a lovely family and a luxurious home.

The oldest ex-cabinet officer in the city is the Hon. George Bancroft, who was secretary of the navy about forty years ago. He has lived to see the navy go through four or five distinct periods, beginning with the good old days when our ships sailed the seas as proudly and majestically as those of any nation, and embracing the glorious time of war in which we gave to the world the iron clad, the corrupt era following in which many millions were squandered in useless wooden hulks, and the renaissance now here with the steel ships and high free boards taking the place of wooden hulks and the sluggish monitors. Mr. Bancroft's claim to fame rests less upon his direction of the navy department than upon his diplomatic and literary services, and I have heard old naval officers say that he did much toward organizing and perfecting the navy, particularly with reference to the laws and regulations governing it. For instance, it was through his instrumentality that the old law making promotions by age alone was changed so that efficiency became a factor in winning the prizes of the service. Mr. Bancroft rarely leaves his house now, and then only to walk through the pretty garden of his H street homestead on the arm of his faithful German attendant.

John A. J. Creswell, who was postmaster general under Grant, is a prominent banker of Washington, and the occupant of a house which has in its day sheltered the families of six or eight members of the cabinet. A young and active man, who may be seen any day on the streets or in the halls of congress, as full of energy as of good humor, is ex-Postmaster General Hatton. He looks like a boy, but is a successful editor and an influential man. Another ex-postmaster general who lives in Washington is Horatio King. He was in Buchanan's cabinet, and though not then a young man, is still active and busy, taking as keen interest in public affairs as he ever did. One of his little hobbies is the writing of cards to the newspapers, but as he writes wit and sense it is not by any means an objectionable fad. The Kings live in an old fashioned house, where is held every Saturday night a sort of literary social. Here may be found nearly all of the people in Washington whose achievements in the literary field have made them worth meeting.

A famous old man, still hale and hearty, is ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, who has just gone to his country home, not far from Washington, for the summer. Like Mr. King, he delights in newspaper writing, and like many old men is as fond of controversy as of his pipe. One of the joys of his life consists of inviting to his table the apostles of protection, such as McKinley, Sherman or Allison, and talking tariff to them till the lamp flickers. The late Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was often a guest in the McCulloch house, and it is said the pair have discussed the tariff question six or eight hours at a sitting.

Ex-Secretary and Senator Bayard is still associated with the capital, though chiefly in a social way. Ex-Attorney General Garland is making a fortune here in the practice of law. Ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, is also a lawyer, and a successful one, though his attention is given chiefly to practice before congress. He is the very efficient and vigilant representative in Washington of the Lake Vessel Men's association, an association which embraces a merchant marine interest larger than that of the entire American merchant marine on the ocean.

Scores of other ex-senators and ex-representatives are Washington lawyers or claim agents. Ex-Senator McDonald has made a great deal of money representing certain interests before congress. Gen. B. F. Butler is a large property owner here, and generally has enough litigation of his own to keep him busy during the part of each year which he spends in Washington. Ex-Governor William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, lives at Vice President Morton's hotel, and is said to make a small fortune each year by his speculations in Washington real estate. Ex-Congressman Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, whose fame as a great constitutional lawyer still continues, is a practicing attorney in Washington.

John R. Thomas, who was for ten years a member of congress from the Egypt region of Illinois, and who designed a war vessel which the navy department is now building, failed to get an office under the present administration, and is making money as a lawyer, with navy department work a specialty. One of the most prominent and prosperous lawyers at the national capital, a man who can command fees which are small fortunes in themselves, is Judge Shellabarger, an ex-member of congress from Ohio. Over George B. Williams, Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, and J. Hale Sypher are other ex-statesmen who are earning their bread as lawyers within the shadow of the great dome.

Ex-Pension Commissioners W. W. Dudley and James Tanner are both getting rich as pension attorneys. Dudley employs fifteen men in his office, and his clientele is rapidly extending. Whatever may be said of his political methods, Dudley is one of the most popular men in Washington, and his professional and private reputation is above reproach. An ex-senator, who never cared to go into law or claims, but who is content to earn his bread as a modest, second class clerk in the war department, is Mr. Sawyer, who sat in the senate from Alabama about twenty years ago. Ex-Senator Bruce, the colored man, is a wealthy real estate owner here, and has lately been appointed to a lucrative office in the government of the District of Columbia. Among many other prominent "exes" is Dr. William A. Hammond, who was for many years surgeon general of the army. He has just built, near the residence of Mrs. Gen. Logan, a home which is a veritable palace.

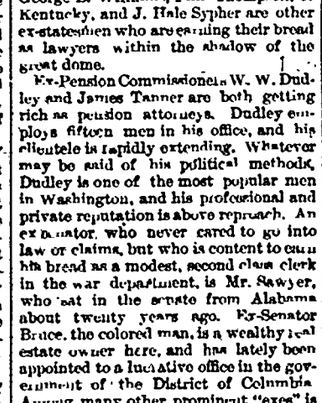
WALTER WELLMAN.

THE LEE STATUE.

An Interview with the Sculptor of this Excellent Work of Art.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, April 15. America may well rejoice at the coming to its borders of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to be unveiled at Richmond, Va., May 29. M Antonin Mercie, one of the four great sculptors of Paris, is its designer.



THE LEE STATUE.

[From a photograph.]

An equestrian statue is one of the most difficult feats in sculpture. Venice and Copenhagen possess the two finest equestrian statues in the world. Critics declare the Lee monument equal if not superior to any equestrian work at Paris. It is forty feet high, forty-one feet across and weighs eight tons, and is the result of four years' careful study. The horse alone was a year's labor. The statue was cast in eight sections and was six months in the foundry. The pedestal is twenty-one feet high, making the total height sixty-one feet. It is of granite, almost white as marble; four columns of polished blue granite are on either side. The base is designed for the statues of six generals who served with Lee. The three selected at present are Stonewall Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart and A. P. Hill.

Gen. Lee sits erect upon his favored war horse, Traveler. His cavalry boots touch the stirrups lightly, after the manner of southern horsemen. He has just come upon the field of Gettysburg. His orders have been miscarried. Horse and rider seem to feel the stab of an unloyal hand.

"Had the committee accepted my first design," said the sculptor to me, "it would have been one of the most original if not the sublimest statue in the world. I wished to represent Gen. Lee as he passed among his fallen troops on the field of Gettysburg—the horse rearing, the dying stretching for a last affectionate glance of their leader. I do not know of another incident in history in which a defeated general was greeted with such affection and confidence in the moment of disaster and defeat. It is sublime."

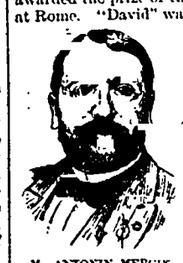
"The Confederate troops moved noiselessly excepting their yell," explained Col. C. P. E. Burguyn, civil engineer and delegate sent by Virginia to receive the statue. "The committee thought the design too theatrical. They were business men, not artists."

"Ah!" said the sculptor, thoughtfully, "they were artists—true artists. They did not wish to revive the past."

M. Antonin Mercie is in the prime of life. A typical Frenchman, of medium height, he has charmingly cordial manners, with the simplicity inseparable from childhood and genius. He was born at Toulouse, and his parents expected him to follow commerce.

"What turned you to art?" I asked him.

"Laziness," was the naive reply. His early life was not without hardship, but success soon crowned it. He came to Paris at twenty and at twenty-three was awarded the prize of the French school at Rome. "David" was his first important work. His second greatest effort is the "Gloria Victus" at the last exposition. Paris has many of his works, the tomb of Louis XVIII, at St. Denis, is probably the best known. Mercie is the pupil of the great Falguiere. Together they have just completed the Lafayette monument erected by congress at a cost of $50,000. Mercie is an officer of the Legion of Honor.



M. ANTONIN MERCIE.

Unlike most Frenchmen, he has traveled extensively, and his home is replete with the art treasures of many lands. In his bronze medallion, the Genius of Art, over one of the arches of the Louvre, he has perpetuated the beauty of his young wife, who died a couple of years ago leaving him two beautiful children.

The first model of the Lee monument occupies a pedestal of honor in his classic atelier. "The general had very small hands and feet," said the sculptor, taking from behind a Gobelin tapestry the cavalry boots worn at Gettysburg. "A young girl could scarcely wear them." Over the boots hung Lee's hat. The sword was modeled from a photograph.

"Have you the general's saddle?"

"It is a curious fact," said Mercie. "The saddle of the statue was modeled from one loaned me by the Duc de Chartres."

The Duc de Chartres and his brother, the Comte de Paris, it will be remembered, served on the Union side, and the saddle was the one the former had used throughout his service.

"When the duc loaned me the saddle," concluded Mercie, "he said, 'Ah, I see, you wish to make the south fighting—victorious!' 'The war,' I replied, 'is over.'" As the guest of Virginia M. Mercie and his son will sail in May, to be present at the unveiling of this, his first work for America.

LIDA ROSE MCCABE

The Apache's Nemesis.

FLAGSTAFF, A. T., April 25. Old man Prior's long hunt on the Apache trail is ended. His body was found recently by two prospectors on the Colorado Chiquito, near Bill Williams mountain. But no Indian had rubbed him out; he had perished of exposure, having become too old to endure the privations of his lonely scouts in the mountains. Many years ago old man Prior had a wife and two children and a ranch in Arizona. One day he returned from a search for some lost cattle to find the mangled bodies of his wife and children lying beside the smoking ruins of his cabin. A band of Apaches had passed that way.

Old man Prior didn't say much, but he rode into the nearest town, bought a lot of cartridges and rode away into the mountains. From that day old man Prior was seen in the towns and mining camps of Arizona only when he was out of grub and ammunition. He would ask for a job at any kind of work, and would work hard for a week or two. Then he would spend every cent of his wages for cartridges and provisions and disappear.

In old man Prior's eyes every Apache was a hostile, on the reservation or off, and he adopted the Apache's own style of warfare—bushwhacked 'em when he caught 'em out alone. Many an Apache, on good terms with the government and drawing rations between raids, tumbled off his horse in some lonely canyon with one of old man Prior's bullets through his head. Old man Prior never talked about his hunts, nor much about anything else. He took no scalps, and there were no telltale notches cut in the stock of his rifle, but the old timers, who remembered the murder of his family, knew very well what sort of game he hunted, and not one of them would give him away to the authorities.

Settlers, who had suffered themselves from Apache raids, often fitted out old man Prior without asking any questions or demanding any work from him in return. They would fill up his cartridge belt, give him a supply of beans, flour, salt, sugar and tea and say: "Good luck, old man!" as he rode away. How many Apaches he wiped out no man knows. He had been growing feeble for some time and was until for the rough, hard life he led, but he had only one purpose in life, and he stuck to it to the end and died on the Apache's trail.

A. K.

If new calicos are allowed to lie in strong salt water an hour before the first washing the colors are less likely to fade.

Business is Business.

"I want some advice," said one young man to another.

"Why don't you go to your father?"

"Well, you see, the old gentleman's a lawyer, and business is business, you know." Washington Post.

Anxious to Please.

Groom—Shall I rub his legs off, sir?

Equestrian—No, you had better leave them on.—Munsey's Weekly.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 1. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California leaves 11.25 a. m.
No. 3. Pueblo accom. leaves 1.35 p. m.
No. 4. Pueblo and Denver accommodation leaves 8.45 p. m.
No. 11. Kansas City and St. Louis Express, leaves 4.40 p. m.
No. 7. Trinidad and Durango Express, leaves 2.35 a. m.
No. 9. Leadville Express, leaves 11.25 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. From Oregon, Aspen and Leadville to Denver, leaves 4.05 a. m.
No. 6. From Trinidad and Durango, leaves at 2.50 a. m.
No. 12. From St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver, leaves at 10.28 a. m.
No. 10. Denver special leaves 2.38 p. m.
No. 2. From California and Salt Lake to Denver, leaves 8.05 p. m.
No. 5. From Pueblo to Denver, leaves 9.18 a. m.

All trains run daily.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge on the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address.

J. M. ELLISON, Gen'l Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD		EASTWARD	
Leaves	7.00 a. m.	Arrives	7.20 a. m.
"	9.30 a. m.	"	9.50 a. m.
"	11.30 a. m.	"	10.20 a. m.
"	1.15 p. m.	"	1.25 p. m.
"	3.15 p. m.	"	2.40 p. m.
"	5.05 p. m.	"	4.20 p. m.
"	6.40 p. m.	"	6.35 p. m.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Express..... 2.30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 20 Fort Worth Express..... 11.5 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 23 Arrive from Denver..... 12.25 p. m.
No. 25 Arrive from Pueblo..... 3.35 p. m.
To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11.25 a. m.
To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.25 a. m.
Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.
Baggage checked to destination of Ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.
Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

E. D. BANGER, General Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

No. 13 Leaves for Pueblo..... 7.40 a. m.
No. 15 " " " " ..... 7.10 p. m.
No. 18 Leaves for Denver..... 8.30 a. m.
No. 16 Leaves for the east..... 9.35 a. m.
No. 14 (Vestibule)..... 7.45 p. m.
No. 12 (Vestibule) arrive from Chicago 7.20 a. m.
No. 15 Express arrive from Chicago... 6.10 p. m.

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 12 Pike's Peak Ave. or D. & R. G. Depot.

Ticket and Pass. Ag't

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

March 30th, 1890.

East-bound.	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 6, Eastern Express	6.05 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
No. 20 Atlantic Express	1.45 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
No. 862, from Denver	10.35 a. m.	
No. 538, Canon City Ex.	3.50 p. m.	3.55 p. m.
West-bound.		
No. 5, Denver Express	9.30 a. m.	9.35 a. m.
No. 21, Colo Express	2.40 a. m.	2.50 a. m.
No. 501, to Denver		3.55 a. m.
No. 537, Denver Express	3.55 p. m.	4.00 p. m.

Train No 6 connects at La Junta with California Express, through tickets can be obtained at the Depot or at the City office in the Opera House block.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

October 21th, 1889.

Arrive From—		Depart For—
Arrive from Denver		10.05 a. m.
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood		10.50 a. m.
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood		3.30 a. m.
Leave for Denver		3.35 a. m.

Suburban train will run between Colorado Springs and Spinney this winter, commencing Sunday, October 5th, as follows:

Leave Colorado springs at 9.40 a. m. arrive at Spinney at 10.0 p. m. Leave Spinney at 2.40 p. m. arrive at Colorado springs at 3.05 p. m.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For
4.45 p. m.	Denver and tributary points	8.45 a. m.
5.10 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y	11.10 p. m. and 11.05 a. m.
11.00 a. m.	Denver and intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.05 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	4.10 p. m.
4.45 p. m. and 11.00 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.00 a. m.
4.00 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado	11.00 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Colorado City	8.45 a. m.
10.30 a. m. and 4.50 p. m.	Manitou Springs	4.05 p. m. and 4.05 p. m.

D., T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
12.00 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	2.00 p. m.
3.35 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	10.35 a. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.00 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	10.20 a. m.
3.45 p. m.	Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Manitou Park	9.20 a. m.

A., T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
2.50 a. m. and 9.25 a. m.	Kansas, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	3.00 p. m. and 1.15 a. m.

C. K. & NEBASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From		DEPART For—
7.25 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.	Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail west of Missouri river	7.15 p. m. and 8.50 a. m.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder.

SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE

Through Car Service East.

The Wabash Route is the only Short Line running a through Buffet Pullman Sleeper to St. Louis without change. Direct connection made from Colorado Springs on all Lines. Try this route to St. Louis and you will take no other. Same connections for Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and all points East.

THE WABASH ROUTE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Manitou Mansions company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 13th day of May, 1890, at 12

THE CHURCHES.

At the Presbyterian church Rev. Mr. Black will preach morning and evening. The evening service commences at 8 o'clock.

Rev. A. H. Stote of Lawrence, Kas., will again fill the pulpit of Rev. R. Montague this morning and evening. Services in Weber hall. All welcome.

Rev. W. F. Slocum will preach for Rev. M. D. Ormes this morning. Services at 11 a. m. in the annex to the Lincoln school, South Cascade avenue. Sunday school at 9.45 a. m.

There will be preaching at the M. E. church, South, corner of Weber and Cucharras streets, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 45 a. m. and Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

The special services at the Christian church the past week have been interesting and profitable. There have been several added to the membership. Services at the usual hours to day. Morning subject: "The Ideal Marriage." Evening subject: "The Great Conflict." All are cordially invited.

Services at the First Congregational church at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The communion of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the morning. In the evening the pastor, Rev. James B. Gregg, will preach from the text, "Friend, go up higher." Observe the change for the summer in the time of evening service to half an hour later.

Hanlons' Fantasma.

The attraction at the opera house to morrow evening will be Hanlons' new "Fantasma." An exchange in describing the play says: "From the moment the curtain rises until it falls upon the final tableaux all is activity and motion on the stage, and the action progresses rapidly, and with almost kaleidoscopic effect. The tableaux, transformations, pictures and scenic beauty and mechanical ingenuity of the production would alone make it remarkable, but woven through these, and having close connection with them, is an entertainment of remarkable variety and unusual merit. A simple list of the pantomimic effects, laughable bits of business, and comedy and burlesque scenes would occupy more space than can be given to this notice; but among the new things offered may be mentioned the clever specialties of the La Fre brothers, the great giraffe specialty, the contributions of Louis Pizarello and Little Tootsey, the songs of Mr. Orcutt, the 'Seven Ages,' song of Mr. Eugene O'Rourke, and the capital topical song 'There's Nothing in It,' successfully sung by Miss Rose Forte. The company is one of the best the Hanlons have presented here, and is headed by William Hanlon himself. Miss Forte, a very pretty and shapely actress, was a charming representative of Fantasma. Miss Ida Maury was seen again as Lena, and the fairy Serena had a goodly representative in Miss Emily Northrop. The wicked and revengeful spirits were headed by Mr. Eugene O'Rourke and Royal Roche, and they were entirely satisfactory. The entertainment as arranged is calculated to please all classes and ages."

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Baron E. Merkel, of Germany, is a guest at the Barker.

The Sanitarium hotel has changed its name to the "Mineral Springs" hotel.

Mr. T. R. Thomas and wife, of Utica, N. Y., are among the late arrivals at the Cliff.

Mrs. S. A. Woods and daughter and Mr. A. H. Wilson, of Chicago, are guests at the Barker.

Mrs. G. G. S[illegible]et and children, of Denver, are registered at the Barker for a prolonged stay.

Miss M. E. Nichols and Miss L. Bailey, of Dorchester, Mass., who came in on the Raymond last evening, will remain in Manitou at the Barker for some time.

The Ruxton hotel has had a large number of guests since opening. Mr. U. S. Downing and wife and Mrs. C. Carmen, of Holly, Mich., are among their guests to remain several weeks.

The next Raymond excursion of the season is expected in Manitou next Wednesday to remain until Saturday. The excursion will number about eighty and will be quartered equally at the Barker and the Cliff.

A large Raymond excursion, consisting of 125 persons, whose names are given below, came into Manitou last night and are registered at the Barker and the Cliff. They are on their westward trip, four days out from Boston, and leave Manitou this evening bound for the Pacific coast.

Mr. H. T. Blake, proprietor of the Iron Springs hotel in Manitou and Mexican Gulf hotel at Pass Christian, Miss., is in Manitou with his family and stopping at the Cliff. Mr. Blake's family will remain with him during the summer. The Iron Springs hotel will be open to receive guests in the early part of next month.

RAYMONDS AT THE BARKER.

Miss Julia W. Latimer, Miss Caroline P. Latimer, Miss J. R. Corning, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Ada J. Glenn, Miss Jessie E. Glenn, Carlisle, Pa.; Edward Sterling, Mrs Edward Sterling, Bridgeport, Conn.; Hon. S. T. Smith, Mrs. S. T. Smith, Waterloo, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. B. Peddie, Miss Louise A. Peddie, Westfield, N. J.; Miss E. G. Erben, Miss Rebecca Erben, A. D. Kennedy, Mrs. A. D. Kennedy, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Peabody, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. William Sharpe, Miss A. R. Sharpe, Miss Adelaide Sharpe, Miss Georgie Sharpe, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Alfred Mercer, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs J. F. Sener, Miss H. Keller, Miss R. H. Sener, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fon Du Smith, Lancaster, Pa.; Miss L. V. Keller, Philadelphia; Miss M. L. Goodell, Frank K. Sener, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. A. M. Clemens, Mrs Philip Mitchell, Miss Mary I. Thompson, Miss Carrie H. Thompson, S. S. Thompson, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs J. H. Peck, Scranton, Pa; Mrs. M. A. Misener, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Lyndford Rowland, Miss Emma Rowland, Cheltenham; Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Everitt, Watsontown, Rev H. A. McKelrey, Miss McKelvey, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. S. C. Hanford, Mrs. Hanford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. D. V. Westbrook, Hempstead, N. Y.; G. T. Hanford, Schenectady, N. Y.; John Turner, Rothwell, England; Mrs. Ann Fry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. B. Vreeland, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. S. J. Klein, Philadelphia; Miss J. W. Davidson; Newville, Pa.; Mrs. A. E. Jamison, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss H. A. Darling, Miss Annie Darling, Miss M. L. Nickols, Miss L. Baker, Dorchester, Mass.; C. A. Cooke, Mrs. C. A. Cooke, Chelsea; Mrs Eliza S. Turner, Philadelphia; Miss Alice Hoyle, Philadelphia; E. J. Bailey, Boston.

RAYMONDS AT THE CLIFF.

Mr. and Mrs J. L. Whiting, Miss A. M. Whiting, Miss Susie A. Whiting, Mr and Mrs. O. D. Maney, Boston; Miss Hire Hayne, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Kate Fox, Boston; Mr. and Mrs C. W. Day, South Royalton, Mass.; Mr and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien, Boston, Rev. C. F. Reed, Haydenville; Fred H. Drury, Northampton, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Niles, Cambridge, Miss Mary L. Dexter, Miss Sarah V. Dexter, Boston; Miss M. C. Wyrick, Dorchester; Mr and Mrs. H. C. Graton, Worcester; Miss Katherine H. Holden, Miss M. A. Bisbee, Boston; Mrs A. E. Morey, Mrs E. E. White, St. John, Mich.; Miss E. H. Walker, Boston; Miss Kate W. Sheperd, New York; Mr and Mrs. Geo. L. Littlefield, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs Dan'l Symonds, Fitchburg; Henry C. Barnes, Dr. Irving E. Barnes, Canaan, Conn.; H. Austin Brewster and wife, D. M. Hough and wife, Rochester; Geo. Eastman and wife, North Cambridge; Mrs T. Lincoln, E. Lincoln, Derrysville, Me.; Hon. D. Millus, Somerville; Mrs. C. W. Barnes, Miss C. Philbrick, West Somerville; Miss L. T. Gulford, Cleveland; H. Grew, Hyde Park; G. F. Symonds, S. A. Whitcomb, Boston; Mrs. S. A. Whitcomb, Miss A. S. Barrton, Miss L. M. Barrton, Newtonville, Mass.; Miss H. A. Atkinson, Newburyport; L. M. Davis, Fitchburg; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Miss Ellen A. Dexter, Boston.

COLORADO SPRINGS BUILDING.

Letter by Captain M. L. De Coursey Regarding the City's Growth.

The following letter from Captain De Coursey, printed in the Architect and Builder, of Denver, will be found of interest:

Before commencing a description of the many new and fine buildings, both public and private, store and residence, now in course of construction in this city, I want to tell you what was done here during the year 1889 in the way of permanent improvements. First, let me remind you that our population, taking in West Colorado Springs, which has just been legally added to our city, is about 15,000. In this little city of 15,000 people, therefore, the following constructions were accomplished in the calendar year past, viz:

Private residences costing not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000 each amounting to	$ 87,400
Private residences costing over $10,000 each amounting to	75,000
Private residences costing less than $5,000 each amounting to	417,600
Church buildings amounting to	24,000
Hotel buildings amounting to	74,000
Sanitariums and other other benevolent or semi-benevolent institutions amounting to	130,000
Livery stables amounting to	[illegible],500
Store buildings, bank buildings and business blocks amounting to	280,000
Total building for 1889	$1,120,600

Thus, in a little city of 15,000 people, we have put up buildings for public and private use amounting to over one million one hundred thousand dollars, and if the cost of repairs made during the year, and of partial constructions, and of buildings erected by our workmen in proximity to our city, but not yet legally within its limits, be added to the list, the grand total for the year 1889 will figure up in excess of one million and a quarter dollars. Of this amount you will see that nearly six hundred thousand dollars went into residences, and that over four hundred thousand dollars went into residences costing less than $5,000 each. Were I to analyze still further I could tell you that, while over $250,000 was paid out for homes costing less than three thousand dollars each, there were very few residences constructed at a less cost than two thousand dollars.

You can see what a great growth for our lovely city the foregoing figures represent, but they do not tell the entire story of prosperity which a lively building season ordinarily brings in its train. Of the brick used in the construction of our buildings in 1889, over 5,000,000 (five millions) were made here within our city limits, besides nearly the same number for export. The plaster paris and cement used in the construction was all made here, or, rather, two miles from our postoffice and one quarter of a mile from our western city limits, as increased by the attachment of West Colorado Springs, heretofore noted by me. I may state that the plaster-paris and cement manufactory, located as above indicated, and, to be more exact, within the borders of Colorado City, supplies most of the plaster paris and a great deal of the cement used in the state of Colorado, and is, as you may imagine, a busy and prosperous institution. The material forming the base of its manufactured product may be had for the picking up. It is piled in mountainous heaps around us. And, further, nearly all of the stone used in the construction of our building comes from our own quarries, located right here, owned by our own people. While on this subject of stone, I may say, also, that many of the largest and handsomest structures of Denver and Pueblo, particularly of those now in course of erection, are built of Colorado Springs stone: that is to say, of stone from quarries in close proximity to Colorado Springs, worked by Colorado Springs money, furnished and owned by Colorado Springs men.

Perhaps on reading the foregoing you may be furnished with a partial answer to the query which is so often propounded to us by "tenderfeet" of inquiring tendencies, viz: "What is there to make Colorado Springs grow so fast, so substantially and so beautifully?"

My letters to come will supply information for a complete satisfaction of the question. Yours respectfully,

M. L. DECOURSEY.

The talk of the streets last night was a big foot race run near Colorado City yesterday afternoon. The race was kept rather secret and witnessed by only a few from this city, and it is difficult to give the exact facts. The participants were Ed Skinner, the well known sprinter, and an unknown who was entered under the name of Harry Williams. The race was run on the grass at a point on the road between Colorado City and the Garden of the Gods, and was only for 50 yards. Williams' backer was a saloon man from Denver and it is claimed the stakes were $3,500 a side. A good start was made but Skinner led easily all the way through until near the finish when Williams jumped forward and the two men fell. He and his backers claimed a foul but the judges decided in favor of Skinner. It is said the usual bluff was made at the stakeholder, a Colorado City man, about paying the money but that he stood by the decision.

Tickets for the entertainment to be given in the opera house on Tuesday evening, May 6th, are selling quite briskly, and the indications assure a large attendance. Certainly it is an opportunity not to be lost, as the appearance in our city in one evening of such eminent artists, literary and musical, as Miss Couthoui, Mrs Levering, Miss Ehrlicher and Mr. Henry F. Stow, is a rare occurrence indeed.

Attention is called to the business locals of Miller Bros., druggists, in another column. Mr. Weir, the owner of the building in which this firm is doing business, has recently made some very extensive improvements, which permit them to do business in a much more satisfactory way. A fifty foot addition has been made to the rear of the store with fine large cellar beneath. This gives the firm 120 feet depth of store room and plenty of storage. Miller Bros. have established a fine business since locating in this city, and now have a large and well stocked drug store, in every way a credit to the city. They are registered pharmacists and all prescriptions will be promptly attended to.

The Toledo Bee referring to Mr Henry F. Stow, who together with Mrs Levering and Miss Ehrlicher, will provide musical entertainment in connection with the recitations of Miss Couthoui, in the opera house on Thursday evening, May 6th, says: "Mr. Stow was at his best (last evening) which is high praise indeed. While he sang 'Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow,' the audience was breathless, than which no finer compliment can be paid." Tickets for sale at the Consolidated Stationery store or at office in the Midland block, where reserved seats may at any time be secured at the popular prices.

The enthusiasm and energy displayed by the ladies of the First Baptist church in the very elaborate programme, prepared for the literary and musical entertainment, to be given under their auspices, in the opera house on Thursday evening, May 6th, for the benefit of the building fund of the new house of worship, should bespeak for them a most generous recognition and support at the hands of all lovers of the fine arts. It is hoped that a large attendance will greet the appearance of the eminent artists, whose participation in the entertainment has been announced.

A musicale was held at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Skinner on South Weber street last night by Miss Prentiss and her pupils. Quite a number of the friends of the participants were present, and after the rendering of an excellent programme all united in a pleasant social time. The following young ladies and gentlemen were on the programme: Hattie Crissey, Sylvia Brigham, Lalla Reed, Dora Skinner, Elsie Rowell, Florence Hastings, Madge Lamb, Eva Dudley, Genevieve Severy and Bert Downer.

The hours for starting the auction sales at Mr. Lott's jewelry store are 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. The sales will continue until the stock is exhausted.

Marshal Dana has a pair of opera glasses which were picked up on the street. The owner may have them by proving property.

The Carpenters' union held another protracted meeting last night in which considerable business was transacted.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending May 3, 1890:

GENTLEMEN

One cent due on each.

Aldredge, Jack; Amarine, J B; Amerman, E E; Anderson, Marion; Anderson, A D, 2; Ayers, Weller; Barham, Willis; Bartlett, Fred; Beard, Herman H; Berry, Walter; Bishop, J A; Bishop, J T; Blair, Fred; Bahme, S V; Bradly, W; Brunston H; Burson, Charley; Bull, R K; Brewer, Geo H; Carter, Jno R; Cnowell, Frank; Craig, J C; Cline, F P; Conner, G W; Durkee, W W; Dean, J; Doyle, John; De Long, Frank [illegible] Monte; Engstrom, C E; F[illegible], John; Fox, E J; Fink, Fred; Ferguson, Harry G; Greer, Charley; Green, Jas W; Graham, J H; Grady, J H; Graham, Charles; Good, Robert; Gilmartin, J M; Gaines, Wm, 2; Gallaher, Will; Gallogly, J E; Hall, Ernest; Hill, Leslie; Hixon, E K; Hibbets, James; Holcombe, H W, 2; Hudson, Frank; Huggins, Jno; Humphries, A D; Hardin, Jno L; Hardwick, A K, 2; Hawk, Jno; Hewitt, C M; Jones, Tell

Johnson, Thomas; Johnson, M; Jones, Walter J; Jones, Lafayette; Jean, L; Jones, James; Kemper, Charley H; Leland, Levi; Long, W J; Longshore, Gilbert E; Langan, C A; Magowan, Anthony; Martin, Frank; Moore, E C; McCutcheon, Franklin; McL[illegible], W A; McDowell, O P; McKluskey, J E; Odle, Jas G; O'Donald, James; O'Leary, Thomas J; Osborne, Mr; Pool, Walter; Pitch, Lewis; Pirolo, Pietro; Ragmum, Louis, 2; Rowlings, George; Rowle, Frank; Royston, Henry; Roy, H A; Royston, J H; Rutter, A K; Reed, A B; Sedgwick, Albert J; Spaulding, L D; Struetz, E Pingel; Scott, J F; Speffy, F H; Spruit, Peter; Spratsman, R W; Stephen, W H; Smith, G S; Smith, J[illegible]; Snyder, G E; Stratton, Rayton; Sherwin, Jas F; Shields, Chas D; Thorp, Will; Trump, Fred; Wells, N H; Westlinger, Herman; Wilson, Edwin; Wicks, W N; Woods, Jas; Woodruff, Jem; Woodruff, C F; Wynn, M

LADIES

One cent due on each.

Anderson, Miss Myra M; Anderson, Miss Sophia; Brown, Mrs Clara; Boddick, Viola; Brennen, Mrs T J; Brokaw, Mrs Helen H; Bruner, Mrs Ettie, 2; Brodston, Miss Dolly; Chellis, Miss M M; Carlson, Miss Anna Augusta, 4; Coniff, Miss Mary; Crosby, Miss Ruth; Cane, Miss Agnes; Crosby, Mrs Maria H; Devore, Mrs Gussie; [illegible], Mrs May; Eckhardt, Amanda; Grimm, Miss Bertha; Goddard, Mrs F A; Holland, Miss Lillie; Henwood, Miss Maud; Hayward, Mrs Harriett; Hale, Mrs G W; Hance, Mrs J C; Hill, Mrs F M; Hoffman, Mrs E C; Hunt, Mrs A D; Hartley, Mrs S A; Hibbard, Mrs Vine; Jones, Kate; Jones, Mrs Ida; Johnson, Miss Emma; Johnson, Mrs W T

Jackson, Miss Alice J; [illegible], Miss F E; Moore, Mrs L A; McCurg, Mrs Edith; McManus, Miss R; Osborn, Mrs L E; Orr, Miss Sallie; Palmer, Miss Sallie; Pettibone, Miss Minnie; Pratt, Mrs Kate, 2; Powers, Mrs Josephine; Pierce, Mrs Mary; Penniman, Mrs John; Richardson, Miss Belle; Richardson, Miss Cora; Robertson, Miss Flora; Rankin, Miss Fannie; Rimmer, Miss Stella; Sampson, Miss Gertie; Sullivan, Miss Katherine; Stearns, Miss Maud; Swift, Mrs Lucian; Thorp, Mrs Fred; Trowbridge, Miss Mary E; Thell, Miss Antonia; Wylie, Mrs; Wygant, Mrs Charles T; Woodland, Mrs Jno; Walker, Mrs Dr J R; Wiley, Mrs Mollie; W[illegible], Mrs Authur; Ward, Mrs E

FOREIGN LETTERS

Loehr, W; Howie, A G; Hatm, A; Henderson, Dr Francis; Dickenson, Jno T; Cooper, Charles William; Mills, Mrs J; Sullivan, Miss Katherine

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Esvay, M L; Gould, A J; McGuire, Frank S

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. EVERLEIGH, P. M.

SUNDAY RATES.

The Colorado Midland beginning to-day will make a special Sunday rate to their Mountain Resorts as follows: Round trip tickets to Manitou 75c; Iron Springs 80c; Cascade 75c; Green Mountain Falls $1; Woodland Park $1. Such low rates should induce a great many people to spend a day in the Mountains. 1

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Offers to the travelling public between Denver and Chicago and Denver and St. Louis, the advantage of two (2) splendidly equipped through trains daily, running via Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Quincy, Peoria, Burlington and all intermediate points.

The Burlington equipment is made up of Pullman Palace Sleeping cars, reclining chair cars, free, the famous C. B. & Q. Dining cars, and is not only [illegible] To [illegible] the advantage of the [illegible] quick time and sure connections [illegible] ticket [illegible] call for tickets via the Burlington [illegible] b-1-tf

SUMMER TOURIST RATES.

The Colorado Midland railway, beginning May 1, will sell round-trip tickets at reduced rates to the principal points on their line as follows: Manitou 75c, Iron Springs 80c, Cascade $1.05, Ute Park $1.15, Green Mountain Falls $1.25, Woodland Park $1.50, Buena Vista $9.60, Leadville $12.80, Glenwood Springs $16.00, and Aspen $18.30. The last four places mentioned tourists will be given 30 days limit on their tickets, and other points one day. e-1-tf

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains; Round trip to Denver ... $4 50; Round trip to Pueblo ... 3 50. Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No 16 North Tejon St, New Bank building. d-2-tf

Get lowest rates, maps and full information regarding your trip from W. W. Wood, ticket and passenger agent, Great Rock Island route, 12 Pike's Peak ave., telephone 97. e1-tf

If you are going east the Great Rock Island route offers you all the comforts and conveniences to be had at the lowest rates. 12 Pike's Peak ave, telephone 97. e1-tf

Trains to Denver via the Santa Fe Route, 2.50 a. m., 3.55 a. m., 9.35 a. m., 4.00 p. m.; round trip $4.50. Ticket office, Opera House Block. d-27-10

ROCK ISLAND.

Solid vestibule trains to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City. All meals on elegant dining cars. Finest Pullman sleeping cars. Free reclining chair cars. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Agent, 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97. e1-tf

STILL LOWER RATES.

Via Santa Fe Route, commencing Tuesday, March 25th.

Chicago (First-class)	$15 50
Chicago (Second-class)	12 50
St Louis	12 00
Kansas City	7 50

A proportionate reduction to all Eastern points. Call at ticket office in the Opera House Block. e 24-tf

CUT RATES.

The Great Rock Island Route offers the following rates: Kansas City, $7.50; St. Joseph, $7.50; St. Louis, $12.00; Chicago, first class, $15 50; second class, $12 50. W. W. WOOD, e-19-tf Ticket and Passenger Agent, Telephone 97. No. 12 Pike's Peak ave.

The new dining cars on the Great Rock Island route are pronounced the finest west of Chicago and equal to those on the famous Pennsylvania and New York Central limited trains. e1-tf

The Denver & Rio Grande runs an elegant broad gauge train every day, at 2.45 p. m. round trip $4 50. d-3-tf

One fare for the round trip via the Santa Fe Route to Ft. Worth, Texas, and return on account of the Texas Spring Palace. Tickets sold May 8th, 12th, 15th, 22d and 26th, good for return trip up to and including June 3d. Ticket office, Opera House Block. d 27 :1

WANTED.

WANTED Laundry work and house cleaning by the day; also family washing at home. Mrs. Mathilda Arnold 22 W. Cimarron Street. e 1 31

WANTED A young lady, wishing to return east any time within the next few weeks, would like to travel with a family and assist in care of children, or take care of invalid. Address, or call at 85 N. Weber Ave. Colorado Springs. 11

WANTED A good cook and second girl. Apply to Mrs J. J. Ashman 304 E Bijou. e 1 3

WANTED—By a dressmaker capable of cutting and fitting, work by the day. Apply at 13 Pueblo Avenue. e 1 41

WANTED Good dressmaker; also an apprentice girl, at 24 E. Kiowa. 1t

WANTED General housework; light. Apply 117 S. Weber street. e 3-44

WANTED Girl for general housework. Inquire of Mrs. M. L. Doe, Cheyenne Canon road, or address P. O. box 711. e-3-28

WANTED Agents for portrait enlarging; easy work and good pay. Inquire 117 E. Costilla. e-2-6t

WANTED Immediately, a good cook with references. Apply 817 N. Cascade ave. d 29-62

WANTED Situation as bookkeeper, copyist or cashier; experienced. Address 125 N. Weber Street. d-29 tf

WANTED A man or woman that understands assisting in a restaurant. Good wages and a steady home. Address L. W., care of this office. d27-tf

WANTED Young girl to take care of child. Apply Mrs. G. E. Fowler, 9 and 10 North Cascade Ave. d2-tf

WANTED Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

WANTED A. N. Pease Empolyment agent, 104 S. Tejon St., up stairs, at the old stand. c-1-tf

WANTED, J. M. HARDEN, Employment agent, 31 East Huerfano Street. a-21-tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with board, if desired. 96 North Cascade Avenue. e 1-3t

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms; 114 North Tejon street. e 3-2

TO RENT—Nice sunny rooms; southern exposure, with good board; 476 E Kiowa. e-3-tf

TO RENT—Seven room house, partly furnished, near Garfield school. Rent, $[illegible]. Apply to F. Halliday, Union Ice and Coal Co. e1-tf

TO RENT—Front rooms with board and privilege of baths, for $7 to $8 dollars per week. Address box 97, Manitou. e1-12t

TO RENT—Large new rooms, new furniture, bath, 216 S. Tejon St., opposite Alamo Park. d-29-tf

TO RENT—Two bright sunny rooms furnished, with table board at the Mc[illegible], Pike, 210 N. Cascade ave. d-24-10

TO RENT—An elegant furnished room or suite of rooms at the Earle cottage, No. 214 E. Pike's Peak ave. d-30-tf

TO RENT—One new nine room house with every modern convenience on Cascade avenue, above the college. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue. c-tf

TO RENT Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music store. 1-9-41

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Gentle saddle pony, cheap. Address C. P., Gazette office. e 4-2t

FOR SALE A good horse, buggy and harness, price $125, if sold Monday, 318 E. Cucharras Street. 1t

FOR SALE Phaeton, canopy top; good condition, price $[illegible] C. L. Tutt, 101 N. Tejon Street. e 4 3

FOR SALE An 8 room house, dirt cheap. Drop in J. P. Curtis & Co., 117 Pike's Peak Avenue. e 4 tf

FOR SALE 12 two year old heifers, four have calves, the rest will soon. Ranch with plenty of pasturage, three miles from town, to rent. Inquire at J. W. McDaniel's office, Postoffice block. e 1 tf

FOR SALE A nice lot of spring chickens, at Shelelaud Ranch. Enquire of W. R. Macomber, Vestonville, Colo. 1t

FOR SALE 60 shares of the Pueblo Land company stock for actual cost, $[illegible]. Address E. R. Holden, Denver, Colo. d-29 6

FOR SALE Cheap, if taken soon, restaurant doing a good business. Enquire at Gazette office. d-29-10

FOR SALE 1 span mules; 1 three spring wagon; 1 road cart; 1 large family horse, suitable for [illegible] Perkins Bros. d-9-12

FOR SALE B[illegible] andirons and fender, very old, at 212 E. Willamette ave. d-30-tf

FOR SALE A fine family cow fresh. Apply at County jail. d 24 tf

FOR SALE A secondhand phaeton, at Rundell's stable. d 1-tf

LOST.

LOST—A package of money, between Colorado Springs and South Cheyenne Canon. Liberal award if returned to this office. 11

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE Good and extensive pasturage for cattle and horses on Hamilton ranch, 7 miles north of town. Apply box 604, city, or at ranch house. e-1-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co. has money to loan [illegible] city [illegible] Bank of [illegible] a-1-tf

P. O. Box 707. Telephone 153.

BROADMOOR

Cheyenne : Lake!

FOR RESIDENCE TRACTS

IN THIS

FAVORITE : SUBURB

APPLY TO

Henry LeB. Wills, Colorado Springs.

OR TO THE

Officers of the Company.

Invest in any Colorado Springs Real Estate and you will make money. A prudent man, however, will compare before deciding. You are asked to compare the Prices and all the other advantages of THE NORTH END ADDITION, with everything else offered. Principal office, No. 12 North Tejon Street.

FOUND.

FOUND A sorrel mare with white face, brand 31 on hip, taken up at my ranch. Address J. Shaw, Postoffice box 6[illegible] d-28-tf

WINDSOR CAFE.

Dinner, May 4th.

Soup, Beef crumb.
Baked White Fish, Cream sauce.
BOILED
Beef, Spanish sauce.
ROASTS.
Beef.
Mutton with Dressing.
Turkey with Jelly.
ENTREES
Baked Chicken Pie.
Baked Apple Dumplings.
Smothered Giblets. Mushrooms
VEGETABLES.
Mashed Potatoes. Corn.
Baked Sweet Potatoes. Lima Beans
DESSERT.
Mince Pie. Rhubarb Pie
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Assorted Cakes.
FRUIT.
Apples Oranges Bananas
Tea Coffee. Milk.

WALL PAPER.

If You Contemplate Buying any

WALL PAPERS

Examine the Stock at

No. 8 Pike's Peak Ave.

Large and Varied Assortment of the Latest Designs.

Not a "Back Number" in the whole stock

AINSWORTH BROWN,

Manager for A. Gauthier.

Painters' Materials,

Full line of Windsor & Newton's Artists' Materials. e 13

FOR SALE.

The residence of John De Witt Peltz, Esq., on N. Cascade avenue. Apply to

Henry LeB. Wills,

No. 18 N. Tejon St. 4-27-6

THOMAS, SHEPARD & SEARING.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

Consulting and export work a specialty

DENVER, COLO. e 14t

Just Imported

FROM

Paris, London & Vienna,

Most beautiful and artistic novelties in Candy Boxes; extra fine French Candy; also

McGinty's Baby

AND THE

Jumping Dog

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies, Gentlemen and Children of Colorado Springs to inspect our stock. Parties, fairs and societies supplied at short notice with Vienna Rolls, Ice Cream and Choice Cakes.

WRIGHT & WATSON

17 N. Tejon St.

Chili Sauce

Some call it Chilly. With the appropriateness that many things are named, we presume. Because it is hot. You will notice it is made hot with fresh green peppers, not Cayenne. The flavor is quite different, as good housekeepers know. For meats and fish it is unequaled. At your grocers.

The Empson Packing Company.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The [illegible] Land Company will be held at the County Court room in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on Monday, May 5th, 1890, at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing five directors for said Company and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it.

JAMES B. SEVERY.

4-13-td Pres. Sec'y.

Dated Colorado Springs, April [illegible]

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highland Park Company, to elect [illegible] board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 12th day of May, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN E. LUNDY, OM.

April [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby give notice to all persons that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by [illegible] my name [illegible] by a [illegible]

AUGUSTUS [illegible]

Col [illegible] April [illegible] 1tf

J. JAY JOSLIN & SON,

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY AND CARPETS,

Corner 12th and Curtis Sts., DENVER

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

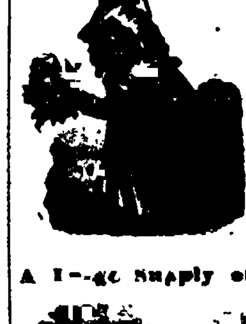
And wish it to be distinctly understood that you can buy your DRY GOODS, etc., of us by letter through our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT just as satisfactorily as though you were here in person. Samples, catalogues and information sheerfully free. The utmost care will be taken to give all orders in every detail.

Bear in mind that we will at all times refund the money if our goods are not exactly as we state.

We have contracted for this space and twice every week will advertise articles at prices which cannot be duplicated in this country. Write to us for everything you want in our line.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

When ordering kindly mention this paper.



JUST RECEIVED

And now for sale, a Carload of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees!

AT

WM. CLARK'S,

Corner [illegible] and [illegible]

A Large Supply of Choice Cut Flowers Always [illegible]

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER

Has been for Fifteen Years the STANDARD, [illegible] and highest achievements in inventive skill. [illegible]

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, [illegible] DENVER, COLO.

A box of safety [illegible]

TAR BUNCH [illegible]

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS

[illegible]

WM. LENNOX,

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a [illegible] writ of [illegible] issued out of the Clerk's office of the [illegible] court of El Paso county and to [illegible] of Colo[illegible] to make the sum of two [illegible] 100 dollars, [illegible] amount of a [illegible] against Mrs. [illegible] Edwin J. [illegible] [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. WEATHER SIGNAL OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 3. }

Barometer at 6 a. m.	64.0
Barometer at 6 p. m.	64.0
Maximum temperature	64.0
Minimum temperature	43.0
Mean temperature	56.0
Range of temperature	26.0
State of Weather	Partly cloudy
Precipitation	0

W. S. MILLER, Sergt. Signal Corps.

Mr. H. LeB. Wills went east on the Rock Island last evening.

Miss Emma Blandy left for the east on last night's Rock Island train.

Pattison & Edsall move their law office into the Hagerman block this week.

The Rafield Roadsters will leave the club room at 1 o'clock to-day for a run north.

Ticket No. 96 won the bicycle raffled at the Western Union telegraph office last night.

The plat and statement of the Loomis ditch was filed yesterday by O. S. Loomis, of Fountain.

Miss J. F. Baldwin, chief clerk of the Pueblo land office, is visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs. M. B. Irvine.

The Monument Recorder was born May 1st and is a well printed and edited sheet. Its editor is W. S. Neal.

Hanlon's "Fantasma" at the opera house to-morrow evening, introducing new scenery, costumes, music, inventions and specialties.

Mr. Harry Allward, of Ashby's jewelry establishment, returned yesterday from a visit with friends and relatives in Toronto, Canada.

Miss Alta Claycomb, of Monmouth, Ill., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. H. A. Ferguson. Miss Claycomb is returning from a winter's visit in California.

The lecture by Mr. J. A. Chain, of Denver, Monday night in the First Presbyterian church, will be of great interest and is given for a noble cause. The attendance should be large.

The case of the People vs. Mike Fitzgerald was appealed from Justice Walker's court to the county court yesterday. This is the case in which the Rio Grande gateman was fined $50 for fighting.

The annual meeting of the Bellevue Sanitarium society will be held at The Antlers on Monday, May 5th, at 4 o'clock. The board of managers will meet at 3 o'clock at the same place.

The May term of the county court convenes to-morrow, when the docket will be called. There are ninety-six cases on the docket. At the last term of the court forty-eight cases were disposed of.

Some young ladies who are interested in physical culture have formed a class and engaged Miss Hext, the elocutionist, to instruct them. Miss Hext will undoubtedly prove a very competent teacher.

Mr. E. L. Pursell, of the firm of Purnell & Stacy, Leadville, has leased the store room adjoining the Buckeye livery stables, and will put in a full line of teas, coffees, spices, etc. This new firm will be ready for business in about 10 days.

The annual election for member of the school board will take place at city hall on Monday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 5. Remember this and go and vote. The board now has five members and a new member is elected every year for a term of five years, instead of three.

In our advertising columns appears a notice to the contractors and builders of the city from the International Union of Builders' Laborers, fixing the working day at eight hours after June 1. This union has quite a following in this city. Over fifty members were present at the meeting at which this notice was issued.

Mr. Geo. A. Seibird, of Del Norte, Colorado, business manager of the San Juan Prospector, one of the neatest papers typographically that comes among the Gazette's exchanges, is in the city. Mr. Seibird is a brother of Mr. Ed. Seibird, for many years connected with Fairley Bros.' furniture store.

An attempt will be made soon to secure subscriptions for band concerts in the park during the summer. If money enough can be secured the concerts will be given during June, July and August, and soloists of merit will be employed. That the band concerts last year were a great attraction to the numerous visitors cannot be doubted, nor can it be doubted that a resort city like Colorado Springs should offer such forms of entertainment to its visitors.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents a line for first insertion; five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

BALLEIT & BAKER, Undertakers,
No. 7 Colorado Ave. Telephone No. 16. d 3 tf

Fairley Bros. have already sold more than three hundred of their "Five hundred chamber suits".

Fairley Bros. are selling Antique Oak chamber suits, with landscape glass for 15 and 20 dollars.

New mattresses for $10.

Woven wire springs for $?.

5 piece parlor suits for $?, and all other goods at the low prices.

... display, and elegant designs in ... book shelves, ... at Fairley Bros.

New ... beautiful glass ware and lamps, at Fairley Bros.

Go to Fairley Bros., for everything in House ... everything that you can think of, ... at prices always ... ble.

Respectfully,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

ASHBY, oldest established jeweler in Colorado Springs. No one will use ... the goods. Call and ... e 3 tf

GOOD NEWS THIS MORNING.

... avenue ... month ... house. A ... price is right.
... BROADHURST AGENCY, 25½ N. Tejon St.

... FOR ... OGRAPHY ... JOB WORK DONE ... W. BAKER, ... (2ND FLOOR) ...

NOTICE.

To the Contractors and Builders of Colorado Springs.

At a meeting held May 2, 1890, by the International Union of Builders' Laborers it was decided that on and after June 1st, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, at the following prices: Stone Masons' laborers, $2.50 per day; bricklayers' laborers—mortar men, $2.75 per day; brick carriers, $2.50 per day; plasterers' laborers, $3.

Per Order Committee. a 1 ft

BOSTON MOTH KILLERS.

Better than camphor for packing away furs and woolens, sold only at Miller Bros.' drug store. o 4-6

The Junior cigar is now sold at Miller Bros.' drug store. o 4 6

Miss Bennon, Miss Goodwin.
Fashionable Dressmakers.
502 High St., corner Oak. o 4 12

AUCTION SALE.

Commencing Saturday, May 3, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m., and will continue sale each day till stock is closed. I will close out my stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware. My goods are known to be first-class and will be guaranteed as represented. Ladies specially invited to attend. FRANK W. LOFT,
o 3 12 No. 27 S. Tejon street.

No we haven't every place that's forsale, but we have a new house of 8 rooms in course of erection, be ready in five or six weeks. Complete in every respect; hot and cold water, bath, laundry tubs, piped for furnace, electric lights, china closet; place built out from house for refrigerator, blinds, screen for doors and windows, large covered piazza in front and rear. All this and more too, on a lot 50x190 in the heart of city, only seven blocks north. $5800. HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY,
c 1-tf 25½ N. Tejon St.

SPIRITUALISTIC.

Will A. Mansfield, the distinguished Clairvoyant and slate-writer, gives private sittings from 2 to 8 p. m., at 213 Cache la Poudre street. Satisfaction or no charge. o-3-2t

The choicest lot in Ivywild cheap; 108x400; hydrant water; one block to Electric railway; runs back to center of creek; fine shade.
GEO. O. NEVINS,
o-2-tf No. 10 Pike's Peak avenue.

For sale, house ten rooms, suitable for two tenements, built in 1888; rents for $75 per month; south and east front; lot 50x100, one block from car line and ten blocks north. Price $6000. o-4-tf
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY.

New goods, fine patterns and good work made of it, at Cant & Son's. d-27-tf

CARPETS CLEANED ON THE FLOOR.

The original colors brought back again to Wilton, Moquet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Smyrna, Persian, Turkish Rugs are made to look as beautiful as new. Carpets taken up and dusted and put down again; also sewed again and altered to fit rooms.

Hair, moss and wool mattresses renovated and made over. City references given for good work done. EVANS & CAPELL,
d-?-5 26 E. Huerfano Street.

Notice the great reductions in wall paper, at Geo. Cant & Co's. d-27-tf

SPECIAL.

To loan $?0,000, only on inside city property, in sums of $5000 or $10,000; moderate interest. Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave. d-17-tf

Type writing and copying, job work of all kinds done, at 25½ N. Tejon Street. e 4 tf

We have placed on sale this morning 50 pieces Satin d'Amerique for 15 cents per yard, former price 25 cents a yard. French satin ombre for 25c per yard, same as sold for 40 cents.
d-24-tf GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT.

Ashby, oldest established jewelry business in Colorado Springs. No one will use you better. He has the goods. d-30-tf

Great bargains in real estate and chattels for a few days only.

$40 acre choice well improved stock ranch, with or without horses and cattle.

Small stock of drugs, first class location, only store in a thriving town.

Also horses, cattle and machinery for sale at a great sacrifice. Address A. HUYSER, Colo. Springs, with Newton Lumber Co. d-?-tf

If you have either house or rooms to rent, list them with us. We give special attention to this branch of our business.
PLUMB & WALKER,
Real Estate Dealers,
No. 18 N. Tejon st., Opera House Block. d-18-tf

The celebrated "CHRISTY" STIFF HAT in LONDON shapes. For sale by
PERKINS & HOLBROOK.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON FIRST CLASS CITY OR RANCH PROPERTY, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
McINTYRE & MEIER,
d-16-tf 14 N. TEJON ST., BANK BLOCK.

Drs. Sinton and Chamberlain, Dentists, have removed to Room 12, Bank building. d 9 tf

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S. Tejon. b-18-tf

We have removed to No. 107 S. Tejon street, two doors north of postoffice. All are invited to inspect our new quarters. We solicit the trade. Encourage home industry.
e-27-tf CHAS. VOSS & CO.

Wall paper, 12½c per roll, at Cant & Son's. d-27-tf

Finest watches and first-class watch repairing at lowest prices, at 106 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs. JOHN INGRAM, Ag't. d6-tf

SPECIAL SUM TO LOAN.

We have a special sum of $500 to $?00 to loan on city property, for a term of three or five years at a reasonable rate of interest.
EDWARD FERRIS,
d-29-tf 104 Pike's Peak Ave.

Order books for Maitland and Franceville coal, at R. Hillhouse, 109 N. Tejon; Knapp's news stand, 1st door south of Postoffice.
UNION ICE & COAL CO.
Telephone 31. b-31-tf

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

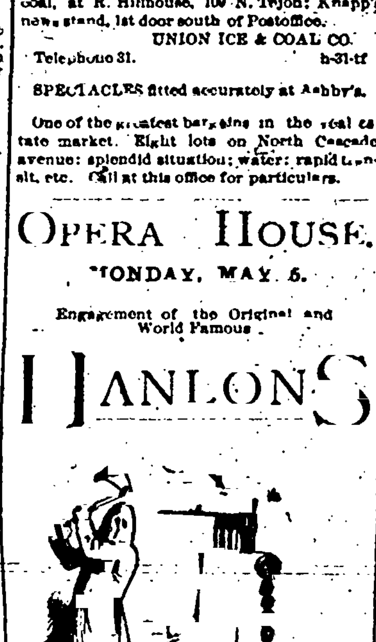
One of the greatest bargains in the real estate market. Eight lots on North Cascade avenue: splendid situation; water; rapid transit, etc. Call at this office for particulars.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

Engagement of the Original and World Famous

HANLONS



[The Decapitation Act.]

Presenting their Grand Fairy Spectacle,

"NEW FANTASMA"

Nothing but Everything New this Season.

POPULAR PRICES.

... at the ...

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

If you have Money, Judgment and Sand, buy this and make at least $2000.

An unusually choice corner, 100x190, facing south and east. House alone cost over $10,000. Lot, were it unimproved, would sell for $8,500. Barn cost $500. Trees, shrubbery and lawn have cost $300. This beautiful place needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Price only $15,000. Just think of it! We have the exclusive sale of this property, and assure you that the above extremely low figure will only hold good for a limited time. For further information kindly call at our office.

WAITE & WEBER, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Brokers, 2 N. Tejon St.

Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET

Spring Millinery.

School Hats and Shade Hats only 25 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Underwear. A full line of Fancy Goods, Toys and all kinds of material for Fancy work.

Stamping done to order.

P. ERICKSON. b-14-tf

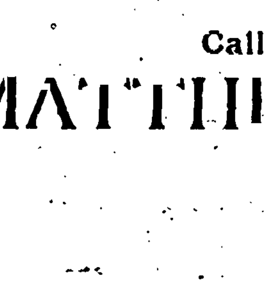
THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

JOHN LENNOX!

The Furniture Dealer.

m-19-ly

LADIES -:- SHOES!



Just Received a full line of

Ladies' Lawn Tennis Shoes.

They are the best in the city. Please call and see them. Also a large line of Children's Shoes just received.

F. E. GRISWOLD,
a-5 ly 26 Pike's Peak Ave., Next to New Bank Block.

Over half the lots in our new addition to South Colorado Springs have been sold already, and the property has been on the market but a very short time. Several families are living there already and many more will build there during the summer. The reasons this property sells so fast are that the prices are the very cheapest of any property on the market, the terms are so easy that the lots are within the reach of anyone, and the property is only one mile from the Alamo Square. House rent of $12 to $15 a month comes hard on a man who works for $2 to $3 a day; he can save this money by using it to pay for a pair of lots in South Colorado Springs, and in addition to saving money he gets the benefit of the advance in the value of the property. The prices of these lots range from $60 to $125 each; the terms are $10 cash and $5 monthly on each lot, and they are for sale by Reed Brothers, Installment Real Estate Dealers, 28 South Tejon street, who take pleasure in showing the property. If you are seeking a cheap home or a good speculation it will pay you to see these lots before buying.

J. E. JEANNE,
Electrical and Novelty Works.

ELECTRIC BELLS. ANNUNCIATORS. BURGLAR ALARMS.
BRASS WORK. STENCILS. IRON WORK.
SPEAKING TUBES. RUBBER STAMPS. HOUSE NUMBERS.

General Repair Work, (d16 1y) 99 E. Huerfano Street.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Business.

A. H. CORMAN, Room 7, Nichols Block.

JOHN POTTER

131-2 S. Tejon St.

Real -:- Estate!

INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN!

Dwinell & Terrill

Real Estate

Investments

Loans

Insurance.

Bank Building | Rooms 10 & 11, (N. ... Elevator)

a ... 1y

AUSTIN BLUFF!

25 | TWENTY-FIVE LOTS AT ONE-HALF CARD PRICES! | 25

THE AUSTIN BLUFF LAND AND WATER COMPANY have decided to place on the market Twenty-five Lots out of this beautiful tract at just One-half Price at which they have been selling. An opportunity offered to secure a lot in what is undoubtedly The Finest Suburb of our city. The only company owning an Independent and Entire Water System of its own, at a cost of about $150,000. All lots in this tract contain from one to four acres of ground.

THE ELECTRIC CAR LINE

is completed to the Center of Austin Bluff bringing it within Fifteen Minutes' Ride from the postoffice. This tract is not an addition to our city and hence property owned here escapes our High Rates of Taxation. The company is just completing a RESERVOIR to hold Ninety Million Gallons, which insures to all owners in this tract the finest Water Supply for both Domestic and Irrigating purposes in the State.

Why buy 25-foot Lots when ACRE TRACTS in the choicest location can be bought for the same money? Call early at the office of the Company, No. 9 North Tejon Street, and secure a Bargain. Prices will Positively be restored as soon as the above number of lots are sold.

Special Inducements to Parties who will Build at Once.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

$20,000 Twenty Thousand Dollars to Loan--No Delay $20,000.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer,

NO. 9 NORTH TEJON STREET.

WILBUR & WOLF

Special on Carpets.

Cotton Chain Ingrains, 25 to 40c per yard.

All-Wool Extra Super 2 ply Carpets, 50, 52 1-2 and 57 1-2c

The above prices include best makes known.

Tapestry Brussels, 60, 70 and 85c per yard.

4 frame Body Brussels at 90 and 95c per yard.

All 5 frame Body Brussels, including Hartfords and Lowells, at $1.15.

Smith's Moquettes, $1.20 and $1.?? per yard.

Straw Mattings, 45c; former price 60c.

Straw Mattings, 35c; former price 45 and 50c.

Special prices on Foreign and Domestic Rugs.

All House-Furnishing Goods at Equally Low Prices.

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street.

We do as we advertise.

MAYFAIR!

The most desirable residence property in the city. Location N. Cascade avenue and Earle's Court. The lots on Earle's Court are very desirable on account of the magnificent view and the moderate prices asked. Earle's Court is 140 feet in width. All lots in Mayfair have a frontage of 100 feet and run in depth from 190 to 300 feet. We have only 4 lots left on Cascade avenue. All improvements will be absolutely first class. Do not wait and regret that you failed to buy while you had the opportunity.

CHARLES L. TUTT & CO.,

Sole Agents.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

Improved residence properties, 100x100 feet, south and east exposure; 8-room house, completely furnished; plenty of room on lot for two more houses. Not far from centre. Price $8,000

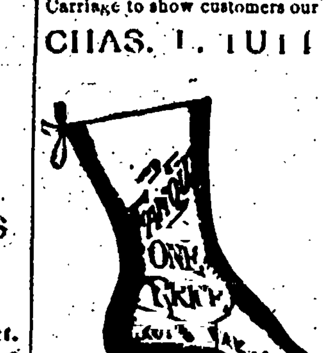
Seven-room house, North Corona. Rents for $18. Price 2,000

Nine-room house, bath, laundry, completely furnished. Lot 90x100 feet. Room for another house on lot. The greatest bargain in the city. Very desirable location 6,500

BARGAINS IN UNIMPROVED. We have decided bargains for sale in all parts of Colorado Springs.

We handle Pueblo property and can quote prices that guarantee a large profit. Carriage to show customers our property.

CHAS. L. TUTT & CO., 102 N. Tejon Street.



IT IS A FACT

That SHOES made in Rochester excel in fit, style and wear.

Carrying, as we do, a large stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes of Rochester make, we can give you better fitting, better style and better wearing Shoes than any one in the city. Tan and Russet Oxfords. Button and Lace Shoes in great variety. Tennis Shoes of the best makes in the country. Call and see.

THE "FAMOUS,"

No. 20 South Tejon Street, - - - - Colorado Springs.

D. M. HOLDEN, PRESIDENT. GEO. DE LA VERGNE, VICE PRESIDENT.
DAVID HERON, CASHIER.

The Exchange National Bank!

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS

F. E. DOW, W. S. NICHOLS, GEO. DE LA VERGNE, N. O. JOHNSON
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NO. 10 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

Improved.		Unimproved.
Seven-room house	$1700	Six lots in Parrish' Addition.
Eight-room house	1800	Four lots in Edwards' Addition.
Three-room house	500	Ten choice lots in Goshen's Addition.
A choice property	4500	Twenty bargains in Older's Addition.

GEO. O. NEVINS!

S. N. FRANCIS, Notary Public. J. G. O'BRIEN, Attorney-At-Law.

Francis & O'Brien,
Real Estate

A SPECIAL LIST.

New 7 room house, East Kiowa. A bargain.	House and lot, Cokedo ave., West Colorado Springs.
Desirable corner on East Huerfano.	Three houses on Grand avenue, West Colorado Springs.
New 7 room house, East Platte ave., a bargain.	Corner Pike's Peak and Spruce, Parrish's addition, 100x190.
House and lot, North Corona. Easy terms.	3 lots on East Kiowa, Bristol's addition.
House and lot, West Costilla.	Southwest corner Bijou and Wahsatch.
11 room house, North Nevada. Fine location.	Southwest corner Weber and Kiowa, 100x190.
New 5 room house, East Bijou. A bargain.	Choice corner and Inside lots, Parrish's Add.
7 room house, garden, fruit trees, etc., lot 170x214. Cheap.	Choice corner and Inside lots, West Colorado Springs.
Lot on West Cucharras, 50x190. Improved.	Lot, south front, Dale, 75x190.
Two business Properties on North Tejon.	
Choice corner lot, North Wahsatch, 100x190.	
Corner lot, North Weber, southeast front.	
Two lots, North Weber, Edward's addition.	

126 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Carriage Always in Attendance to Show Property.

C. E. EVANS. R. HUNT, Jr.

C. E. Evans & Co.
COLORADO SPRINGS. COLO.
(TRADE MARK.)

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS

30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

First Class Underwear and Hosiery for Spring and Summer.

French and English Merino, Balbriggan, All Wool, Natural Wool, Lisle Thread and Silk.

Come and See Our Stock.

We do not propose to rob you with high prices, but have marked our FINE GOODS at prices WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

French Satines!

And Satine D'Amerique for 12½c per yard; former price 25, 35 and 40c.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT,

21 South Tejon Street.

FOR

Real Estate,

Loans,

Insurance,

Rents Collected and Property Cared for GO TO

HENRY BROADHURST.

25½ NORTH TEJON STREET.

d-2tf

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